# Maine Farmer.

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AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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That suggestive farm philosopher, J. B. Olcott of Conn., says that there is something ghastly about the chemical fertiliser business when wheat itself is selling at about its manurial value.

There are now more than 500 tile factories in Illinois and well-distributed over the State, against only thirty-three seven years ago. This is the very best indication of prosperity for Illinois farmers.

A Kansas farmer, who had nine head of sheep, put the money that came to him from the sale of mutton and wool into more sheep. In nine years he had 1,700 sheep, worth $5,000. Boys, here is a good suggestion.

"What are you doing now?" asked a western visitor of a Marathon man "Farmin'." "What are you trying to raise?" "Wall, to tell the trewth, I'm trying to raise a $2,000 mortgage. But the climate ain't right. There's too much due on it."

A. W. Cheever, editor of the N. E. *Farmer*, says that a five acre corn field of his was manured six years in succession, with commercial fertilizers alone, and that it brought as good crops as other portions of the farm, upon which stable manures were used.

Hon. J. O. Adams, Secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture, gave able and acceptable lectures before the series of Institutes held in Penobscot county. From many years' connection with the agricultural affairs of his State, he is thoroughly qualified for the work, and is at the same time a forcible and accomplished speaker.

The American Ornithologists' Union is considering the question whether the English sparrow is, on the whole, a benefit or a pest to agriculture and horticulture. It may be interesting to have a solution of that conundrum laid before us, but in order to be benefited by investigations of that kind, it strikes us that the inquiries ought to be instituted before introduction.

Enterprise(?) The New England *Homestead* in its issue of Nov. 8, is right up to business in nominating Maj. H. E. Alvord of Houghton Farm, New York, in place of Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, in view of a change in the administration. We doubt if politicians have got ahead of this in looking after the "spoils."

The prices of cattle abroad have not improved of late. The outlook at the present time is that the market will be kept well supplied for some time to come, and that prices here will not advance from present figures till there is an advance abroad. Large shipments are being made weekly, and the European market is kept fully supplied.

The editor of the Breeders' *Gazette* says that when he hears of calves from six to nine months old weighing much more than 100 pounds for each month of age, or of cattle gaining four or five pounds per day, he wishes he could have the reports verified. The quantity of food and water carried by the animal may vary greatly. Fifty pounds' difference in the weight of a mature animal may not represent the gain or loss of a pound of flesh.

The benefit from a frequent and thorough working of the soil is beginning to be appreciated by our best farmers. Nelson Ham of Lewiston, the Androscoggin member of the State Board of Agriculture, said at a farmer's institute held last week, that with land plowed in summer, the manure then applied, and the land occasionally worked through the remainder of the season, as good crops will be realized as would be the case with double the quantity of fertilizer applied to land treated in the ordinary manner. Frequent and thorough work contributes to good crops.

Our correspondent, Mr. Leland, in a communication in another column, indulges in a somewhat despondent view of some phases of farm experience found to a certain extent among us. It is too much to expect that all of life even on the farm shall be "painted white." Such is not the case in any calling in life. Neglected lands, deserted homesteads, mortgaged farms, high prices of labor, and low values of products and commodities are subjects full of importance and well worthy of consideration. That each and all should be looked upon as foreboding evil, or that they should hang as a pending shadow over all aspirations, cannot for a moment be admitted. The communication is a suggestive one, and we trust our correspondents will give it a candid consideration.

The price of butter ruled very satisfactory through the month of October, and has continued steady and firm thus far in the present month. The average since the first of October, for Maine factory butter, and for the best dairy make, has been just about thirty cents a pound. While of course a higher price would have been agreeable, yet the price named affords a fair margin to the maker and ought to encourage the business. Thirty cents a pound is a price that the consumer does not seriously complain over, so that this seems to be a medium that all are fairly well satisfied with. From the present outlook there seems to be no indications of any marked change in prices either way at present. As the supply falls off, as it usually does as winter approaches, it can be expanded with the adulterated article. Oleomargarine is in full supply in all the markets all over the State, ready to fill any demand for a low priced article. Any very marked scarcity to send prices up need not then be looked for. With the present price sustained, however, dairymen may well go on in the business, feeling assured that in the present business depression this kind of work offers a better encouragement than is found in other lines of work on the farm.

## Lectures by Hon. J. O. Adams.

At the Farmers' Institute at Hampden, the lecture by Hon. J. O. Adams, Secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture, was upon the subject of Rotation of Crops. Mr. Adams is a clear, forcible speaker, and thoroughly informed on all farm topics.

After pleasurable allusions to various rotations which we find ourselves carrying on, he said it was a natural impulse of man to work for something ahead. His work is for something more than the passing hour. While on the farm the work may be performed to-day, yet it is placed with a view, in a measure, to results which will only be realized at some time in the future. The earth is the farmer's bank of deposit, and from this he wants to draw from time to time without reducing the deposit in store. A systematic rotation provides for this.

Crops eat as well as animals, and they must have food for their support. Those crops should be grown which will reduce the deposit the least possible. Rotation should vary with the different kinds of soil. He had been cropping a light sandy soil, and on that he liked to have a broad area in winter rye for a forage crop for the silo early in the season, or to be grown for the grain and the straw. After the rye is taken off the land may be sown to barley for a late crop. Spring rye is also a good crop for such soil, seeded with clover at the same time. The clover is valuable for the crop itself, and it is further valuable for the effect upon the soil. The final decay of the roots leaves a large amount of vegetable matter in the soil—just what is needed in a soil of this kind. After one or two years in clover the rotation should return to the plow with a crop of corn, to be followed by rye again. It is not profitable to attempt to keep such lands in permanent grass.

Strong soils need a different system. They may be left longer in grass. Yet when the grass gets reduced as low as one ton of hay to the acre it needs the plow. With the plow he believed fully in the corn crop. In nearly all sections of New England corn is a most desirable crop. It is a better crop for the land than potatoes, and it brings a larger amount of stock feed to the acre. The superior value of corn over the potato crop has been so fully proved as to be beyond question. Care must all the time be observed that the drafts are not too heavy on the deposit. Following corn we want a grain crop. Oats are a good crop, but a gross feeder on the soil; and they are a most valuable product to feed out on the farm. The grain crop should be followed by grass, to continue for such a time as it shall give a good crop. The exhausted hillsides are another class of soils calling loudly for attention. Too rough for machine work, too exhausted for profitable pasturage, there is only one course with them—let them alone to return to forest growth. Garden rotation calls for attention as well as the broader fields of the farm. It is a singular fact that the onion does best as a continuous crop on the same land. Generally, however, garden crops must rotate, never continuing a second crop of the same kind. Strawberries especially require it. Mr. Adams was closely questioned on many points of this important subject, and much further information was drawn out. Several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject, after which Mr. R. W. Murch, one of the best farmers of Hampden, read a carefully prepared paper on the farm supply of fertilizers.

At Exeter Mr. Adams' subject was Fertilizers, and he commenced by a reference to the composition of agricultural plants. The elements found in the plants must be in store in the soil. When plants first start into growth the necessary material to maintain that growth is in store in the seed itself. As it advances roots are thrown out into the soil where they find the further food to support their continued growth. The wastes of animals, it was long ago found, supplied the material which plants feed upon. These animal manures not being sufficient for our wants, we have been obliged to go out in search of other supply. This has introduced what we term commercial fertilizers. There are several of the mineral elements which are necessary to plant growth, and some of them the farmer is called upon to supply. Potash is one of these. Still there are some soils where it has not been needed, while in others it must be supplied. Phosphoric acid is another mineral element which sometimes becomes exhausted. These minerals are the great want of much of our soil. Nitrogen is also needed for the growth of plants. This is derived from decaying matter of various kinds. It should be supplied according to the needs of the soil and the nature of the plants growing upon it. Experiment may show the needs of a soil, and this cannot be determined in any other way.

Either of the above named chemicals may be used according as they are needed, or they may be compounded to meet the demands of the soil or the crop. There is now no need of being cheated in the contents of commercial fertilizers. Legislatures have thrown a safeguard around them by providing for an inspection, which shows to the purchaser the character of the article purchased. There is no longer a question but the use of these fertilizers is being made profitable. As a rule it is better to use them in connection with barn manures rather than as a sole reliance. Expand the animal manures over larger areas, and supplement with the commercial.

## West Penobscot Agricultural Society.

The West Penobscot Agricultural Society is located in the westerly part of Penobscot county, and embraces a territory of ten or twelve towns, of which Exeter is the center. There being no large villages within the limits, the population is almost exclusively made up of farmers. The society owns a fine park of twenty acres, substantially fenced in, on which is a good track in good condition, and a well built exhibition hall, two stories high, in good repair. Other needed fixtures are supplied in the form of a building for a dining hall and also pens and fixtures for stock. The whole makes up one of the best equipped county fair grounds to be found in the state. The cost has been something over $6000, and is the property of the society, free of debt. To a sparsely settled community of farmers like those embraced within the limits of this society, it is a credit to their unity of purpose and to their good management, that their success has been so marked. For thirty years they have held their annual cattle shows, without a skip, and in all that time every dollar that has been awarded in premiums has been paid. T. P. Batchelder, of Kenduskeag, has been the popular secretary for all that time, and with the exception of the first four years has filled the joint office of secretary and treasurer. With so much of fidelity has he performed these duties, that even now no one will for a moment listen to his pleas for a release from the duties. Dr. S. W. Chase is the present President of the society.

The official returns from this society have always shown creditable receipts from its annual exhibitions. This of course means a good attendance.

It was by invitation of this society that the Board of Agriculture held a Farmers' Institute at Exeter, the 7th inst. A large attendance gave them a cordial greeting, and a deep interest and an undivided attention rewarded them for their presence. The meeting was held at Exeter Mills Hall, a fine building erected for public purposes by the ladies of the vicinity. In the commodious dining hall, the ladies furnished dinner and supper for all in attendance. We never saw a service of the kind better laid. It being unexpected and unlooked for, it was a pleasing surprise to the members of the Board and other visitors present. Rev. Geo S. Hill presided over the meeting, and from the cordial welcome in the morning to the earnest thanks at the close, every action was conducted in a model manner. The subjects assigned for the occasion were well presented by the speakers. Altogether it was a model Farmers' Institute. After all, it takes a farming community to run agricultural affairs. There were present of the Board, aside from the secretary, J. E. Bennoch of Penobscot, Nelson Ham of Androscoggin, and Prof. Balentine of the State College, who were assisted by Hon. J. O. Adams, Secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture, Dr. G. M. Twitchell of the *Farmer*, and G. M. Gowell, Supt. College Farm.

## Fat Stock Show.

The Kansas City Fat Stock Show opened Oct. 26th, and closed Nov. 1st. Many fine animals were shown in all the classes. The Indiana Stock Company (Burleigh and Bodwell) were represented by several animals. The contest between the breeds is sharp.

Of Shorthorns and their grades there were sixty-five head entered for competition; of Herefords and their grades, twenty-two; of Angus and their grades, four; of Galloways and grades, five; of Holsteins and grades, five; total 101. In addition to these were numerous animals brought out for exhibition only.

Whatever may be the impression left by an examination of the prize list as to the relative strength of the competing breeds, none who saw the various rings shown can justly claim that either badly overtopped the rest. Shorthorns were numerically the strongest, and presented several animals of rare quality; besides contributing to the blood of at least one of the top white-face grades (Jim Lee, sweepstakes, three-year-old.) Gudgell & Simpson's thoroughbred Hereford steer, Suspense, and Tom Clark's Tuck, were signal triumphs of that blood, however, unassisted by any other. The Blacks had the great Geary steer (barred by age from competition), the sweepstakes cow, and shared with the Herefords the honor of producing the winner of The *Gazette's* challenge shield.

## Prize Dairy Cows.

The old English Short-horn dairy stock still retains its popularity among the dairymen of England, and still proves a just claim to this popularity by the work its representatives are doing in the dairy. The ninth annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, recently held in London, is pronounced the most successful yet held by the Society. The chief feature of these shows is the display of dairy cattle. Jerseys and Shorthorns were in the largest number, and the Shorthorns seem to have been most favorably regarded. In the milking test, in which quality and quantity of milk, as well as time since calving were considered, the champion prize was given to a Short-horn cow not eligible to record, giving 51 lbs. of milk in one day—having calved May 3, last. Another Short-horn cow gave 44½ lbs. of milk. The prize Jerseys gave 20½ and 36 lbs. A Welch cow gave 46 lbs. The largest quantity given was 52 lbs., by a Dutch cow, recently shown at Amsterdam. The low percentage of fat in her milk prevented her taking a prize in this test. The *Agricultural Gazettes* reporter is enthusiastic in his praise of the class of forty-five unregistered Short-horn cows, all of which "might have been highly commended."

At the butter-making contest only four dairy-maids competed. The first prize was won by Mrs. Holmes of Sundridge-park Farm, Bromley, Kent; the second by her daughter, Miss Fanny Holmes, who was not quite so expert in salting the butter; and the third by Mrs. G. Green of Avon Dairy, Ringwood, Hants. The Lord Mayor's champion prize for the best fresh butter made in the United Kingdom is awarded to Mr. Thomas Mercer of Balderstone, Blackburn.

## The White Grub.

The specimens prove to be the common "white grub," of the species known scientifically as Lachnosterna fusca (Frohl). There are several other white grubs somewhat resembling this in appearance and habits, but this is the one that more frequently comes under our observation, and is chargeable with injuries far more serious than any of the others.

THE GRUB.

It is a large, white, soft grub having a few short scattered hairs, a flattened head, brownish or of a light mahogany color; six rather long legs placed on the front of its body (first three rings;) the body is thickest toward its hinder end. When taken from the ground, it generally curls itself with its posterior end nearly touching its head. At maturity, it is almost the size of a man's little finger.

THE BEETLE.

It is not generally known, that when full-grown, and after they have passed through their quiescent, inactive pupal stage, these grubs are developed into, and make their appearance above ground, as the May-beetle or June bug—different names in different localities for the same insect. This beetle is attracted to light, and by this means it often enters our houses during the warm evenings of May and June. It is a thick-bodied insect of an oval form, of a dark brown color, and measures about eight tenths of an inch in length. Its wing-covers are smooth and shining, with two or three lines on each and numerous small dots. Its short antennæ end in a flattened knot of three yellow leaflets or plates. Its breast is covered with fine, glossy yellowish hairs, from which feature its generic name of Lachnosterna, signifying wooly-breasted, is drawn. The legs are yellowish with black upon the joints.

ITS DISTRIBUTION.

It is unfortunate that this serious pest should have so extensive a distribution, not being confined to any part of the United States, but occurring in the southern and western States, and northward up to the latitude of Labrador and Hudson's bay. Its depredations in both its larvæ and beetle stage throughout the New England States, have long been known and frequently recorded in agricultural and other journals.

ITS FOOD-PLANTS.

Grass—Injuries to grass-lands are of frequent occurrence. The grubs, in countless numbers, attack the roots and feed upon them until they are so eaten off that the sod can be rolled up like a carpet. Sometimes when the turf is raised, 15 or 20 grubs may be found in the area of a square foot.

Corn—The grub is very fond of corn, which it cuts off when quite young, and also destroys the crop when nearly full grown. Sometimes the attack is made in patches, and not unfrequently entire fields are killed. As many as 110 grubs have been encountered in a single hill.

Strawberries—Among the many insects that attack the strawberry plants, the white grub is more dreaded than any other. In some localities, it has almost prevented their culture.

Potatoes—Fields of potatoes have been nearly ruined in the New England States, New York and Western States. The roots of various other garden and field crops are preyed upon by them. Scarcely any tender rootlet seems to be rejected.

INJURIES BY THE BEETLE.

Not only is the larva so injurious, but after its transformation to the winged state of a beetle, the harm done by it is quite severe. The beetles at times congregate in immense numbers, settling in clouds upon trees, feeding upon the leaves, and in a short time almost strip them of their foliage. Fruit trees are frequently attacked, and of these, the cherry and the plum are preferred. Young apple orchards are frequented by them and killed. Oaks of different species have been almost completely stripped of their leaves.

LIFE-HISTORY.

The life-history of the insect is not fully known. What is narrated of it, appears to be formed from that of the Cockchafer of Europe, to which it is allied, and which possesses similar habits.

The female beetle is said to deposit her eggs in the ground about 50 in number, which hatch in the course of a month. The grubs, feeding upon such roots as are accessible to them, grow slowly, and are an unusually long time in reaching maturity. As winter approaches, they bury deeper in the ground where they lie until the following spring in a torpid state, when they burrow upward and resume their feeding. This is repeated the following winter. Late in the ensuing summer, or early autumn, after two years and more in the grub state, they transform to the pupæ and pass the winter in this state. The following May or June the beetle emerges from the ground, pairs, and lays its eggs, for another brood to appear three years thereafter.

ITS ENEMIES.

An explanation of the abundance of this species may be found in the fact that its hidden subterranean life in its grub stage almost escapes it from parasitic attack. It is, however, discovered, although rarely, in its concealment, by one of the digger-wasps, named Tiphia inornata—the white grub parasite. The wasp deposits an egg upon it, which, hatching into a grub, feeds upon and destroys it. It is also, in some localities, attacked by a fungoid growth, which, shooting out from beneath its head in two horn-like processes, causes its death. The fungus is known scientifically as Cordyceps Ravenelii, and in common parlance, as the "white-grub fungus."

Among the mammals that prey upon it, the hog is of very great service in rooting up the soil in search of and eagerly devouring it. So efficient are these animals that they are frequently employed as remedies for severe attacks by turning them into infested fields.

The skunk also renders excellent service in the destruction of the grubs by the experiness that it manifests in the discovery of their presence and in making them its prey. The skunk is also a natural destroyer of the beetle, its food consisting almost entirely of this insect during the short period of its existence. The raccoon feeds also upon it to quite a considerable extent. The mole devours large numbers of the grubs, and has shown itself quite useful in potato fields, where in hills not traversed by their burrows many of the potatoes had been badly eaten.

Among the birds, the crow feeds upon both the grub and the beetle. It is believed by many that its frequent presence in corn fields is owing to its fondness for the grub which is feeding upon the young corn rather than for the corn itself. Domestic fowls will follow the plow in gardens and fields in search of the grubs that may be brought to the surface, and their presence is much relished by the disturbed. Pigeons have been seen working under the sod of grass lands, nearly killed by the grubs and eagerly devouring large numbers of them.

The robin, the blackbirds, the jays and the king bird are known to feed upon the beetle.

PREVENTIVES AND REMEDIES.

Although a serious pest, and one of the very worst and most insidious of the farmer's foes, annually inflicting losses of many thousands of dollars, yet it is one that we are able to control, if the proper means be resorted to. In reply to the many inquiries through our agricultural and other papers how to prevent these ravages, three recommendations have usually been made: 1, Shaking the beetles from the trees upon which they congregate in the evening, and destroy them; 2, attract them by lights placed in vessels of water with kerosene upon the top; 3, employ hogs to root out the grubs in the infected fields. But these are only palliatives, and but very imperfectly reach the evil. Another method, recently presented by me to the New York state agricultural society and earnestly urged, it is believed to be an effectual one. It is starvation. As soon as the attack is discovered (which should be when the grub has attained the age of one year,) upon the removal of the crop, collect, burn or bury as practicable all the vegetable material upon which the grubs could feed. If the ground has been cultivated for potatoes or other vegetables, gather all the stalks, stems, vines, etc., together with the roots in piles, and burn them. If the land be in grass, after cutting, or feeding as may be desired, plow thoroughly, and follow during the autumn with such additional plowings and harrowings as shall best tend to destroy all vegetable life. At this time, gas-lime, fresh from the works if procurable, should be applied. Repeat these operations in the following spring, and allow the land to lie fallow for one year. With these directions followed, not only would the white grub be starved and killed, but such wire-worms, cut-worms and other underground larvæ that might be present in the soil. If it should be thought too great a sacrifice to permit the fallowing of the land for an entire year, the breaking up of the ground in the autumn and spring might be followed with a crop of buckwheat. It is claimed for this crop that it will effectually free the ground from wire-worms, and there is reason to believe that the white grub can be thrown upon it. Mustard is regarded by English agriculturists as an antidote to wire-worm, and it is desirable that our farmers should test its effect upon the white grub.

The claim made for salt as a remedy for the grub, needs also to be tested. A writer makes the statement, that grass or potatoes will grow luxuriously under an application of one ton and a half of salt per acre, and that this quantity will be sure to exterminate not only the grub, but every other kind of worm, and at the same time prevent the scab and other excrescences which sometimes appear upon potatoes, as well as preventing the rot. Half the above quantity, or even less, would accomplish much in preventing grub injury. Should the efficacy of salt as a grub-killer be established by further experiments, I would recommend that in consideration of the recurrence of the grub attack every three years, as observed in some localities, the salt be not applied during the month of August or September in the year of the abundance of the beetle, although no injury from the grub (as that time quite young) is then apparent.—[Prof. J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York.

# Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

## Jottings by the Way.

Limerick ranks well among the very best towns in York county for general farming. Several good farmers reside at the village. L. S. Moore, Esq., who has long been the village lawyer, is among the largest farmers in the county. His son, L. S. Moore, a graduate from the Maine State College, is the efficient foreman on the farm. Mr. Moore's residence which is richly adorned with ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, is one of the best in the village. His stock barn, 42x100 feet, is well furnished and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of 50 head of cattle and what horses are needed on the farm. Another barn of the same size is used for storage of hay, grain, &c. From seven to ten breeding sows, Berkshire and Chester cross, are kept in a well arranged piggery, a building standing by itself. About 50 swine of all ages were on hand at the time of my call. But the principal object which the foreman takes worthy pride in, is the specialty of the farm. He has a nicely arranged dairy room, uses the Cooley Creamery, Stoddard Churn and a lever butter worker. For the ripening of the cream he has a very nice arrangement of his own invention, the cream tank being set inside of another one, the latter being surrounded by water which is warmed by an oil stove. During the summer, the butter, which is made under the personal supervision of the foreman, is sold to the Messrs. Milliken of Portland, for their White Mountain hotels. During the remainder of the year it is sold to Mr. E. Burnett of Boston. At the time of my call the dairy herd comprised something more than twenty milch cows, the number of which is to be increased, and fifteen heifers, all high grade Jerseys, and two thoroughbred bulls, one of the Winthrop stock, and one from the herd of Orestes Pierce, Baldwin. Mr. Moore has farms in some three miles of underdrain, one of his principal fields being reclaimed swamp. For the removal of the surplus water an open drain, nearly two feet wide and from four to six feet deep, the sides being thoroughly walled with stones, runs the entire length of the field. He has an orchard of something more than 300 trees, a part New York stock and a part from the nursery of Mr. Pike, Winthrop. Nearly 1000 bushels, all sorts, were harvested the present season. A single bin contained 313 bushels, picked Baldwins. One hundred tons of hay is about the average crop. This year seventy acres of corn were planted, yard manure spread. Superphosphate in the hill, yielding about 50 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Five hundred bushels of potatoes, Beauty of Hebron, were raised from 1½ acres.

Benj. Webster, another village farmer, has a very nice orchard of about 800 trees, largely Baldwins, which has been well cared for. When set twenty-one years, the yield was 400 barrels; largest crop from the orchard about 500 barrels. Mr. Webster's Baldwins were said to have been all originally started from one tree. The fruit is remarkably nice and of uniform shape and quality, and for several years past has been sent to England.

J. P. Eastman, whose residence is also at the village, has an orchard of something more than 600 trees. Baldwins and Roxbury Russets, crop this year from seven to nine hundred bushels, nearly three hundred of which are Russets. Mr. Eastman is among the most successful farmers in town.

B. R. Boothby, at whose house kindly entertainment for a night was found, is among the largest and most successful farmers in town. He has a good set of farm buildings and keeps a large stock of grade Durham cattle. He has a large apple orchard and quite a pear orchard. He raised the past season five acres of corn, estimated yield, 75 bushels shelled corn to the acre; the superphosphate used was largely home made, which he says did fully as well as the commercial.

Almon Smith is another of the good farmers of the town, besides which he runs a meat cart regularly to the village. He showed me some remarkably fine looking swine. His corn was very nice, ranking well among the many nice lots I have seen in the county; the yield was 250 bushels of ears from 1¼ acres, a twelve rowed variety; the boys of the farm showed me one ear with eighteen rows. Mr. Smith states that some years since he put up a lot of 150 barrels of No. 1 Baldwins, headed in the field, which when resorted the following March filled 148 barrels. Still I think the usual shrinkage is not far from one-tenth.

A social dinner hour was spent at the residence of D. C. Norton, where I saw a fine looking Hambletonian colt only 2 years old, weight 785 lbs., well broken to the wagon. Mrs. Norton informed me that she has the past year sold 540 lbs. of butter from four cows, one only two years old. Besides furnishing a family of six with milk and butter.

Another pleasant dinner hour was enjoyed at the house of L. T. Bradbury, another of the large farmers in the village, who is much interested in both fruit and stock raising. He has a thoroughbred Durham bull from the herd of B. F. Pease, Cornish, a good looking animal; so far as I am informed, this is the first thoroughbred Durham stock that has been introduced into town.

Kindly entertainment was found at the house of Samuel Harper, on the old Harper homestead, which ranks well among the many good farms in town. Mr. H. has a well built 3 years-old Norman colt, a stallion that those wishing to raise good sized horses would do well to patronize.

But time and space forbid more than the mention of calls made upon E. Day, W. H. Pierce, E. S. Philpot and C. Holland, who are among the oldest subscribers to the *Maine Farmer* in town; also calls upon G. H. and C. S. Fogg, G. W. Meserve, Enoch Disley, A. W. S. Sawyer, Jas. F. Mason, C. C. Boothby, H. E. Clark, N. Pierce and others.

C. S. A.

*York County, Nov. 1884.*

For the Maine Farmer.

## The Low Condition of Agriculture—No. 2.

Some weeks since an article appeared in the *Farmer* from a pen entitled "Low condition of our Agriculture." Mr. Pease in a recent issue comments candidly on the article, agreeing with the statement that our agriculture is in a low condition, but claiming unfairness on my part in charging all the blame upon the farmer. As Mr. P. invites discussion, perhaps another article from me might be called for. Now, friend P., I do not think there will be an opportunity for an argument between us as I doubt not we are in accord, not only as to the fact of the general low condition of our agriculture, but also as to the causes that have and are operating to produce this result. But candidly, if agriculture is suffering through any neglect or adverse legislation, national or state, does not the fault rest with farmers? Have not the farmers a numerical majority in most of the States, and hence a national majority thus giving them the power to protect their interests? If they prefer to be led and controlled by party rather than principle and the protection of their common interests, and thereby suffer neglect, who is there to pity them or come to their rescue, when those to whom they have given the power of legislation shall fail to do as promised them? But is agriculture in a depressed and unhealthy condition? The general tone of those who write upon our agriculture, paints our farming in glowing colors. Attempts are made to prove that our large manufacturing interests and home markets give certain and increasing prosperity to New England farming. The argument proposed to this view I offer the following testimony by Benj. Perley Poore, the veteran agriculturist and writer, who says in the *American Cultivator*, Oct. 18:

"At the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, the surplus products of New England were exported in an immense amount. Now we import the agricultural products of the great West to this section. The cause of this remarkable difference of the surplus products of the soil is mainly to be sought for in the neglect of our agriculture, both by the people and the government. With us, improvement in agriculture has been considered a minor concern; it at least has not received the consideration of the statesman or the political economist. Party politics and local or personal schemes have so much engrossed the attention of the men who ought to lead in these matters and who have other public improvement, that the humble claims of agriculture have failed to attract their notice or engage their attention, although it constitutes the base which supports the whole superstructure of civilized society. If we would preserve the superstructure with its embellishments, we must take care to make strong and permanent this foundation."

It appears to me our agricultural interests may profitably be studied from different standpoints. It is one way to attend our State and county fairs and study the grand exhibit of our agricultural products display, etc. It is one thing to visit our leading farm and stock breeders, and admire the stately herds of Shorthorns and Herefords, and study the wonderful development of dairy qualities in the Jersey. Judging our agriculture through these channels we see much of which to feel a justifiable pride; we also mark progress from year to year.

It is quite another thing to go out among the average farmers, who are wholly dependent upon the labor of their hands for support, and study the situation from this standpoint. Here the question is too often fall to zero; our pride will be changed into humiliation at the sight of abandoned farms, neglected fields, and the too general evidence of unthrift seen on every hand. If you care to study the problem closely you will learn that a large per cent. of farms are mortgaged for their occupancy by the present proprietors is only a question of time.

It is always pleasant to look upon the bright side and it is far more agreeable to speak and write hopefully of our profession than in a despondent tone; yet it may be to our advantage to see ourselves as we are, not as we would like to be. What encouragement have we to look for a greater prosperity of our agriculture in the future than has attended our efforts in the past? It seems to me there is but one channel open to the average farmer to secure more satisfactory results, and that is thorough and high farming. The solution of the question it is not my purpose at this time to discuss. In an article in the *Farmer*, Oct. 16, headed "The Brightening Prospect," (Editorial) we read "The earth has yielded an abundant harvest. In quality and quantity, no previous year equals it. This gives cause for joy to the whole land, but it increases its value to the public, whose purchasing capacity in the direction of manufactures is sure to be greatly advanced by the low cost of food in the next year."

In another column, same issue, we read "With good flour at five dollars a barrel and wages at two dollars a day, the laboring man does not find it very hard times, especially while he has steady employment." Now reader, put this and that together, and draw your own conclusions. The products of the farm unprecedently cheap and more money left in the hands of consumers to purchase manufactured goods, a brightening prospect in manufacturing interests, wages of laboring men two dollars a day, the farmer is compelled to pay wages in competition with other interest to grow wheat, export it to mill to be ground into flour which sells in the market at five dollars a barrel; wool, pork and other farm products in the same ratio. Does not the situation illustrate the old fable of the boys and frogs? It may be fun for the consumers, but it is death (financial ruin) to the farmer.

H. L. LELAND.

For the Maine Farmer.

## Shorts as Food.

Reading the opinion of a Western stock breeder in the *Farmer* to-day, reminded me of my experience last winter in feeding shorts. I have fed shorts for years with satisfactory results; even when I have tested shorts with cornmeal I have been satisfied with the relative merits of shorts. Last winter, however, I failed to get as much benefit as heretofore from them, and was much dissatisfied about it, so much so that I bought fine-feed instead the last of the winter, with better results compared with the cost. In conversation with some of my townsmen in the spring I found their experience was like mine, and so was their opinion of shorts, and they assured me they should use no more. It never occurred to me that the new process of making flour made a poorer article of shorts until I read it in the *Farmer*. But I believe it is so, and that we cannot afford to use shorts except at a very low price.

*Liberty.* WM. H. MOODY.

For the Maine Farmer.

## Feeding Experiments.

Of late, in and around New York city, much complaint has been made that the feeding of brewers' grains to cows makes the quality of milk produced much inferior to that from animals not fed upon them. To test this matter, a series of feeding experiments with brewers' grains were begun in September last, at the New York Experiment Station, and as far as can be determined, the effect is not injurious when fed in a fresh condition. Thorough tests were made, the milk was analyzed daily, and set for churning. The per cent. of solids and fat, as shown by analysis, were much higher than the figures usually given, and some phenomenal results have been obtained. As high as twelve and one half per cent. of fat, and twenty-one per cent. of solids were obtained, with a yield of butter at the rate of one pound for less than seven pounds of milk. One of the cows, Gem, a fine Jersey, shows almost constantly from sixteen to nineteen per cent. of solids, with from six to nine per cent. of fat, and a butter yield of from eight to ten per cent. The butter produced is of a superior quality. After a long experiment where the tests have been made so thorough and impartial, with the results obtained, it would be impossible to consider brewers' grains injuring the quality of milk produced.

CHURNING.

Experiments at churning have shown, very strikingly, the loss that is liable to come from mixing together and churning the milk of several cows. One cow's milk could be churned in about one half the time required for the other. Now, on mixing together the milk from the two cows when churned, is produced an amount of butter equal to that produced by the first named cow, and on rechurning, a second batch of butter was secured, that of the second cow. Had the milk been churned sufficiently long to bring the butter of the milk of both cows, the quality would have been greatly injured; but one is quite likely to cease the churning on the appearance of the first, and thus leave a large per centage where the milk of the different cows has widely different butter properties as shown in the above experiment.

Undoubtedly, could the milk of cows be churned separately or those of like nature churned together, the yield of butter would be considerably increased and would be of better quality than when mixed and then churned.

I would suggest that experiments in this direction would be profitable for our large butter factories, to select the milk for churning together from those cows which show like churning properties.

"FOOT ROT" IN SHEEP.

The following remedy while known to many of your readers, may be new to others, so I will give it: Take of muriatic acid 2 oz., butter of antimony 2 oz., and white vitrol 1 oz., mix thoroughly and label as poison, and keep out of reach of children. A few drops of this will kill the so called "foot rot" in sheep. It may be applied best by inserting a quill through a cork and thus dropping from the bottle. I have seen the above remedy used for years among the farmers of Maine with a success unequalled by any other preparation.

DRACO.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

## Sagadahoc Prize Crops.

CUCUMBERS. Amount of land ¼ acre, grown on rocky soil, in rills 5 feet apart; rows the same; dressed in the hill with hog dressing and Bradley's superphosphate. Amount grown 2374 lbs. Cost of raising, $15; value $29.67.

CROP OF OATS. Raised on Brunswick town farm. Sowed 7 bus. on two acres of high intervale land, where corn was raised last year without dressing; spared this year. Cost of repairing ground, labor, seed, $7.50. Raised 40 bus. at 40 cts. per bus., $16.00; straw, $15 00. Total, $71.00. Profit on two acres, $46.70.

CHAS. WARD.

CROP OF OATS. My crop consisting of 71½ bushels strike measure, of 41 lbs. to the bushel, was grown on 1¾ acres, being at the rate of 57 15 bushels to the acre by strike measure. One half of the piece was a light loam, the other was clay. The land was bearing a very light crop of grass when broken the fall of '82. Planted in '83 the high part with corn, the clay with beans, with a liberal coat of dressing applied to each crop in the hill. Ploughed the last of May in the spring of '84 for the yards of long manure spread and harrowed in. The seed was sowed the 5th of May, and well covered with a harrow. The variety is known as the Michigan oats. The crop was harvested the 16th of August.

B. M. PATTEN.

CROP OF OATS. Sowed early in May 100 lbs. of Hogan oats, which was equivalent to 4 bushels by measure, and the land upon which the oats were sowed contained about 1¾ acres. Part of it, some ⅔ acre, had been cropped three seasons—two of corn, one of potatoes—this received no dressing of any sort for this crop of oats. The remainder was broken in the fall of '82, run out, moss grown award, but good soil naturally; a mixture of clay and sand. Dressed broadcast in spring of '83 with barnyard manure, and planted to potatoes for the larger part. A small portion was unplanted. Received a good crop. Plowed in fall of '83; dressed in spring of '84, when potatoes were planted, with barn dressing. Where no crop was raised (and which had never been dressed) applied ashes and ground bone. Result, 83⅓ bushels, thresher's measure.

*Brunswick.* W. M. PENNELL.

For the Maine Farmer.

## The Institutes.

With the advent of the Institute season, some questions arise with reference to them. And in answering them sufficient reply can be made to some querulous sarcasm which is heard now and then. Are they a means of good to our communities? This can be met by an appeal to experience which has sustained the theory of the scheme. In this, the fifth year of their course, we notice that they begin on ground that has been occupied before. The work of the Institutes is desired again by those who have seen and engaged in them heretofore. To be thus recalled, a lasting impression must have been produced before, and it cannot be correct to assert that one day in a place is too short to accomplish results. A difference of opinion may well come in here as to the exact method of conducting the meeting. Shall it be a mass meeting merely led by one of itself for the time being, or shall it be a class under the guidance of a leader or expert? Shall the gathering merely ventilate its own crudities in theory and practice, or be led to a higher plane of thought and activity by the competent mind? The idea of the Statutes authorizing institutes would seem to be to encourage an onward movement of the agricultural interest.

Too much dependence upon the ordinary farmers' clubs or average Grange talent, and we have the blind leading the blind to lift himself over the fence by tugging at his boot-straps. Some communities, it may be, have as yet not enjoyed these meetings, because they thought the burden involved was too great. But a little attention shows that the necessary conditions, a hall to meet in, warmed and lighted, is easily compassed anywhere in the State. In addition to this necessity, if a few resolute farmers and their wives will get up a public dinner the work of the day is so rounded out that it is not soon forgotten. It is to be hoped this season that as the Grange always entertains in good style, the dwellers in localities where there is no Grange will bestir themselves and make the most possible out of the institutes. Is the expense disproportionate to the result? The cost to each inhabitant of the State on account of these meetings is just one-fifth of one cent. If the agricultural interests get a manifest forward impulse from year to year by the institutes, is not the State as a whole a great gainer? Does it claim too much to say that the effect of the institutes is felt in a partial checking of westward emigration?

FRANCIS BARNES.

For the Maine Farmer.

## Notes of Interest.

Messrs. Enoch and Geo. H. Rankin of East Hiram, feel justly proud of their corn crop the present year. They raised three hundred bushels of ears on one and a half acre. Their bushel basket-full has been tested, and found to produce slightly more than a half bushel of shelled corn. In 1883 the land was broken, and half planted to potatoes without manure; on the other half, sweet corn was planted, and seven loads of manure, and the usual amount of superphosphate applied. This year, fifty-two loads of green manure from the barn yard was plowed in, and twenty-eight loads of older manure harrowed in. Two hundred and fifty-six lbs. of superphosphate was applied, allowing only about a teaspoonful to a hill. The corn was the yellow eight rowed variety, and the rows were 3½ feet apart, and the hills 3 feet. Mr. Albert Rankin on an adjoining farm, raised a very remarkable crop of corn, the details of which, if as carefully preserved, have not reached us.

Mr. Horace M. Young, one of the most prominent citizens of Hiram, has gone to Dakota in

# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.—November 20, 1884.


## Maine Farmer.

**Augusta, Nov. 20, 1884.**

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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### Collectors' Notices.

C. S. ATER will call upon our subscribers in York county during November.

J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook county, during November and December.

J. H. PRATT, will call upon our subscribers in Somerset county, during November.

Kendall & Whitney have bought the Casco street, Portland, meeting house and will use it for a store house.

It is among the probabilities that the Maine Press Association will inaugurate cheap excursions from this State to the New Orleans Exposition.

The government receives $3000 towards the extinguishment of the national debt from the estate of the late Miss Nancy Gould of Portland.

The first number of the Portland Herald, appeared Saturday. Hon. W. W. Thomas, General Neal Dow and others are interested in the publication.

The Maine Board of Agriculture will hold a Farmers' Institute at Dunforth, Friday, Nov. 21st, at which the leading subjects will be Dairying and Stock Husbandry, with such other topics as time will allow.

Gen. W. S. Tilton was in the city last week, and made pleasant calls on many of his friends. He and Mrs. Tilton are in Boston at the present time, but will spend the winter in California, and enjoy the delightful climate of that State.

Mr. Ham has received Maine's contribution to the great New Orleans Exposition, and four car-loads started Monday, two from Bangor and two from Lewiston. The splendid collection will insure a fine exhibit at the fair of what Maine is doing.

Mr. O. A. Pike of Fryeburg, has been elected a number of the Board of Agriculture from the West Oxford Agricultural Society, during November. Mr. Hammond of the Oxford Society, whose term will expire with the present year.

The Hotel Register discloses that the flesh of a woodchuck is sweet and tender, and adds that "if he was larger and more plentiful he would form as important a part in boarding house menus as 'possums." A few farmers' wives in New England could be induced to cook a woodchuck.

President Arthur is at work upon his last message at the Soldiers' Home. The members of the Cabinet are also busily engaged upon their reports, which have been somewhat belated on account of the election. It is not believed that there will be any special recommendation in the Message.

The starch factories in Aroostook have about closed for the season. The amount of starch manufactured this season is much larger than ever before. It is reliably ascertained that between nine thousand and ten thousand tons have been made in Aroostook county, a quantity equal to the average manufacture of potato starch in the whole country.

The completion of the counting of the New York city and county votes, on Saturday, renders it certain that Governor Cleveland will receive the electoral vote of the State, and that he has been chosen to the Presidency of the United States, receiving 219 electoral votes. The vote of New York State stood as follows: Cleveland, 563,073; Blaine, 561,998; Cleveland's plurality, 1,087.

Business is brisk at the salmon works at Orland. About fifty salmon were turned loose in the river, instead of being confined at Dead Brook, as usual, hoping they might be taken this fall for shipping purposes. Most of them have been secured and the eggs taken. Mr. Charles G. Atkins is giving his personal attention to this business this season. Mr. Harry Buck who has superintended these matters for several years has gone to Grand Lake to attend to the salmon works there.

Applications have already been received in large numbers for rooms for the coming inauguration at Washington. The proprietor of one hotel says that he has received requests for the accommodation of two thousand people, and he is receiving letters asking for rooms to the amount of two hundred a day. The hotel keepers are estimated that at least one hundred and fifty thousand visitors will be there March fourth. Probably a large number of officeholders will also march forth.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has submitted his report upon the contagious diseases of animals. Dr. Salmon reaches the conclusion that the outbreak of the disease in Kansas was due to ergotism caused by eating fungus known as the ergot, which may be prevented by careful management of the food before the ergot appears, and formed no one that animals have a sufficient quantity of drinking water to keep them in good condition; by liberal amount of good food; also to protect them as much as possible from inclement weather.

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### A New Volume.

In the round of the ceaseless years, the *Maine Farmer* reaches another milestone in the course of its existence, and enters this week upon the fifty-third volume. While it is a fitting time to stop for a moment and take a glance backward, we do not propose to review the circumstances that brought the paper into existence, or to trace its history from the small beginnings down to the present time. That was done in our semi-centennial number. We have to do with the living present and the untried realities of the future.

A year ago the *Farmer* took a new departure, and was enlarged by the addition of nearly seven columns to its space, thus allowing room for the introduction of new features which the proprietors had for some time in contemplation. Notwithstanding the increased expense entailed by this outlay, our patrons have had the entire benefit of it, for there has been no advance in our terms. Of all the steps taken to entrench the *Farmer* in the affections of its readers, none have been more successful; for even in a year of acknowledged dullness in every branch of business, when the minds of men have been diverted and disturbed by a Presidential canvass, the *Farmer* never had a year of greater prosperity, financially and otherwise. Our subscribers have been prompt to pay our very moderate charges, and have greatly enlarged the borders of our subscription list. And this altogether upon the merits of the paper, without the offer of premiums or any extra inducements.

And now, what of the future? The past must in a measure speak for us. As the organ and the advocate of the tillers of the soil, the practical and intelligent farmers, we shall strive in the future as in the past to make the *Farmer* acceptable to this large and growing constituency. Agriculture and the mechanic arts will continue the leading features. It is the farmer's medium for the interchange of thought and practical ideas. As in the past it has brought forward and championed all measures calculated to help the farmer in his work, so in the future it will be helpful, practical and suggestive. We have the same able corps of correspondents with constant additions. With these helps from those who with brain and hand are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, or who are toiling at their benches, we are at ease to give the rich and ripe results of actual experience. The horse department will be continued with increased attention to the breeding, development and care of the horse for actual service on the farm, as well as to the animal's achievements on the race track. The poultry department has become a feature of great importance, and the testimony of our readers is, that they have gained great help for their business from our columns. The woman's column, ever fresh and sparkling, still receives the welcomed contributions of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, who draw helpful lessons from the experience afforded them while at their daily tasks. Increased interest has been given to our youth's column by the contributions of the children. Their bright sayings and ways of putting things attract the attention of old and young. The general, literary, miscellaneous and news departments will continue to be full, reliable and entertaining. There will be poetry, tales and sketches, adventures by sea and land, an epitome of curious things, an amusement department, editorial discussions, crisp and sparkling paragraphs, and a carefully prepared summary of news of the day. Those who rely altogether upon this paper for the news will find in our columns everything of importance in that line.

As a reliable source of journalism, great progress has been made, and the *Farmer* has endeavored to keep pace with all true progress. It has been slow to adopt changes merely for the sake of a change, recognizing the fact that the well tested methods are the safest; and we do not propose to lead our readers into untried paths while the old ones are pleasant and secure. Into some homes we have gone week after week, for more than half a century, and some who read these lines with dimmed eyes, will, as they have come the lengthening shadows of the afternoon of life, find the first editorial in the first number of the dear old *Farmer*. There are numerous other families who have received the paper as an inheritance from father or mother; it is a precious heir-loom, and its weekly visits are hailed with joy by the entire household; it is a fixture in the home, and a light and joy and comfort by the hearthstone. This welcome of the *Farmer* in the homes of the people whom it is designed to bless, instruct and edify, shall be an inspirator to publishers and editors and contributors, as they buckle on the armor for the earnest work of another year.

### Kennebec Ice.

The Knickerbocker Co. are grading at their Iceboro houses, and have a surface for a building of 50,000 tons capacity. When these buildings are erected they will make the largest block of houses on the river, having about 100,000 tons capacity.

The following is the capacity of the houses now empty on the river:

| | |
|---|---|
| Knickerbockers, Hallowell | 25,000 |
| Bodwell & Glezier, Hallowell | 4,000 |
| D. T. Page, Hallowell | 5,000 |
| A. Rich, Farmingdale | 50,000 |
| Knickerbocker, Chelsea | 35,000 |
| " Farmingdale | 40,000 |
| Atkins & McCausland, Farmingdale | 20,000 |
| Bodwell and Allen, Pittston | 20,000 |
| R. Johnson, Pittston | 7,000 |
| Centennial Co., Pittston | 10,000 |
| Knickerbocker, Pittston | 70,000 |
| Great Falls, Pittston | 25,000 |
| A. Powers, Pittston | 5,000 |
| Independ nt Co., Pittston | 40,000 |
| Atkins & Co. Gardiner | 25,000 |
| Knickerbocker, Dresden | 30,000 |
| Berry, upper, Dresden | 30,000 |
| " lower, Dresden | 30,000 |
| Oler & Co., Dresden | 50,000 |
| Haynes & DeWitt, Iceboro | 74,000 |
| Knickerbocker, Iceboro | 45,000 |
| Morse, "Modoc," Richmond | 40,000 |
| " Richmond | 35,000 |
| Russell Bros., Richmond | 75,000 |
| Geo. E. Weeks, Richmond | 15,000 |
| Knickerbocker, Richmond | 9,000 |
| Clark & Chaplin, Bowdoinham | 50,000 |
| Morse, Thwing's Point | 40,000 |
| Total | 929,000 |

There will be a small amount of ice carried over, of which the following is an estimate:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bodwell & Glezier, Hallowell | 2,000 |
| D. F. Paige, Hallowell | 2,000 |
| A. Rich, Farmingdale | 5,000 |
| Knickerbocker, Farmingdale | 35,000 |
| Bodwell & Allen, Pittston | 3 000 |
| Great Falls | 5,000 |
| Independent | 10,000 |
| Russell | 5,000 |
| Sagadahoc | 5,000 |
| | 62,000 |

This may, however, be cut down by shipments to 50,000 tons should the favorable weather continue. As compared with the estimate of 189,600 tons held over in the fall, makes a very favorable showing. In 1883, the harvest was 931,100 tons, with 189,500 carried over; in 1884 the cut was 921,800, with perhaps 50,000 tons to carry over, showing a decided increase in the amount disposed of this year. The greater part of the empty buildings will be filled this winter, whatever the weather may be, and the lowest estimate we have heard is 850,000 tons; while if we have a favorable season, which of course our dealers hope for, the harvest will probably be as much as 1,000,000 tons.

The business on the Kennebec doubtless improves each year. Better buildings are erected, improved machinery is used, and more care is taken in cultivating and housing the ice. During the summer, many salable properties have been looked over. Berry has purchased the shore and farm of the Hagar heirs, also the shore front of Mr. Woodward, both on the west side of the river and nearly opposite the Dresden houses. The Haynes & DeWitt purchase opposite So. Gardiner, will no doubt before long make business lively in that vicinity. Bodwell & Allen have left uncut from Smithtown to below Nahanada Island. The prospects are good for a large season's work this winter in any event, which is a good thing for laboring men and general business as well.—*Gardiner Journal.*

### The State Grange.

The eleventh annual session of the Maine State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will meet at Houlton, December 16th, 1884. Arrangements have been made with the hotels at Houlton to board those attending the meeting at eighty cents per day. Those who stop over night at Bangor, either going or returning, will find accommodations at the Penobscot Exchange at very low rates. The Knox & Lincoln Railroad will sell round trip tickets over their line, for one fare, December 15th; good to return on or before the 23d. The Grand Trunk Railway will sell round trip tickets for one fare to Danville Junction, Dec. 15th, 16th and 17th; good to return on or before Dec. 23d. The Bangor & Piscataquis and Somerset Railways, will sell tickets same time and rate, as Grand Trunk. All patrons who pass over the Portland & Ogdensburg, Portland & Rochester, Saco & Bridgton, Rumford Falls & Buckfield, Sandy River or New Brunswick Railways, and pay full fare to their junction with the Maine Central Railroad, to attend the meeting at Houlton, will receive from the Exec. Com. of the Maine State Grange a free return pass from the junction above named to the point of taking the train. The instruction from the General Passenger Agent of the Maine Central Railroad to his agents, are as follows: "Tickets will be sold for all regular trains of Dec. 15th, 16th and 17th, made good for a return until Dec. 23d, inclusive, at the following rates of fare. All stations Portland to Richmond and from Dutch to Houlton and return, $7.00; Gardiner, $6.75; Hallowell, Augusta and Vassalboro, $6.50. All stations Portland to Monmouth inclusive, to Houlton and return, $7.00; Winthrop, $6 75; Readfield, Belgrade, Oakland and Skowhegan, $6 50; Waterville and Benton, $6.25; Clinton and Belfast, $6.00; Burnham and Dexter, $5.75; Pittsfield, $5.50; Newport, $5.15; Bangor, Orono and Oldtown, $4.00; Lincoln, $3.90 Winn and Mattawamkeag, $3.85; Kingman, $3.75; Danforth, $3 60. All stations on Farmington Branch, 7 50 Bucksport, $4.60; Ellsworth, $5.50 and Bar Harbor, $6.00. Proportionate fare for additional. Agents at stations west of Bangor not receiving special tickets, will sell to Bangor and return at such a rate as added to fare from there will make the through rate from the station in question the same as called for above."

T. B. HUNTER, for EX. COM.

### The Cholera in Paris.

Five cases of cholera occurred on Thursday in the city of Paris among the employees in the office of the newspaper Moniteur Universal. One of these, a printer, died almost immediately. A Commissary of the Police took the patient from his dirty lodging house, and had no sooner placed him in the ambulance than the poor fellow died. The landlord refused to allow the body to be returned to his lodgings, and the Commissary took it to one of the hospitals and then to the Morgue. Both institutions refused to receive the body, and the Commissary was obliged to return it to the lodgings in spite of the landlord's objections.

It is expected that the Orleans Princes will make a large donation to the fund for the relief of the cholera sufferers.

The continued cold weather is exercising a favorable effect on the rate of mortality, which does not exceed one in 36,000. In order to equal the rate of mortality shown at Toulon when the cholera was at its worst, it would be necessary to have a daily total of 3 500 deaths in Paris. The ravages of the epidemic are trivial as compared with those of the typhoid fever. The epidemic shows little, if any, effect upon the pleasure-seeking proclivities of the people. The theatre and other places of amusements are well filled every night. It is known that the deadly disease has made large inroads among the soldiers of the garrison, but the military officials publish no returns and refuse all information.

The West End is still healthy, but is complaining of dullness. Most of the residents of that quarter have preferred to place themselves at a safe distance from possible infection. Dr. MacGivan writes to Galignani's Messenger that only seventy English and American people from Paris is altogether unjustifiable. Many persons, he says, have fled for refuge to more dangerous places, and that only weakly, constitutioned and nervous, timid people should leave the city. Strong, healthy people are perfectly safe in Paris, if they avoid all excesses and banish all fear of the disease.

Fewer fresh cases of cholera were reported to-day in Paris, considerably more than the whole of the six New England States, and almost double that of the state of New York. The eastern portion of the state is quite thickly settled, while the central part is settled more sparsely, and much of the extreme west is yet a wilderness.

From Kansas City our train (the Kansas Pacific) of few cars entered the state of Kansas and crossed the Kansas river, which here joins the Missouri. Eastern Kansas is a fine agricultural region, apparently well settled, with a profusion of trees, both ornamental and fruit-bearing. The same broad wheat and corn fields adorned the landscape. Everything (Oct. 1st) looked green and flourishing. Our route followed up the north bank of the Kansas, Kaw or Smoky river (it takes each of these names). The scenery was beautiful. Lawrence, with a population of 10 000, Topeka, the state capital, with over 20,000, and many smaller but neat and attractive towns have grown up since the state was settled. This is the first time for some 30 years ago led the van in the battle of freedom against slavery. Here the first (Free State) party which ended in the emancipation of the slaves. Here is where old John Brown's scal commenced "marching on," and his march did not cease even when he was "mouldering in the grave." Here New England sent the Pilgrims of the present century, proclaiming,

"We'll tread the prairie as of old
Our fathers sailed the sea,
And make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free."

It was a hard struggle. The south and the north poured in emigrants and contended for the mastery. In the Providence of God, freedom ultimately triumphed, but not till after the national administration changed hands. Two hundred lives and millions of dollars of property were sacrificed in the conflict. During the civil war, Kansas furnished more Union volunteers than she had voters, and without a draft or a bounty, sent into the army more than in proportion than any state in the union. Scarcely a family every thousand of her soldiers lost their lives in the war, thus in mortality exceeding every other state in the Union. Kansas began to prosper. In 1855, her population was 8,601, in 1865, 135,000; in 1880, almost a million.

CENTRAL KANSAS.

About 200 miles west of Kansas City, the face of the country begins to change from the rich, heavy timber scenery. The land is rolling, rather than flat. It is a region more subject to drought. Soon we come to the section where cattle are raised by many of the farmers. The land is cultivated by others, but corn does not succeed well except in favorable seasons. The sun and south wind combine to dry the soil in the hot months, and the crops of the more frequent rains corn becomes shrivelled. The soil appears to be good to a certain depth, but there is not sufficient to sustain trees of much size. Only banks of streams a few cotton woods grow, otherwise the landscape is bare.

Ellsworth is about 220 miles west of Kansas City, is very pleasantly situated in the state. We went to Russell, 40 miles further west, and meeting our friends rode seven or eight miles further in a double wagon, here called a buggy. We stayed one dark night, but our driver knew the road, and our journey was safely accomplished.

In the valleys the grass was green and warm. The scene around us was novel. Bare rounded hills of no great height, here and there a cliff of soft sand stone, wide open spaces, sage brush, and still wider pastures and the Smoky river, with its shallow enough to be forded in convenient places, and about ten rods in breadth. A few small farm houses, one story wooden house, a stable built of sand stone, and tool house and hen house of the same. The sand stone is so soft as to be cut with a knife. Chimneys are built of it in this vicinity.

Our host had 100 head of cattle, four horses, and 100 hens; 800 bushels of corn in the field estimated at 40 bushels to the acre; about 25 acres of sorghum. Corn is 8 or 10 feet high; each stalk has one very large ear, sometimes as high from the ground as 12 feet. Some raise it as high from 10 to 12 feet high. Some raise it to sell as hay; but others for winter fodder for the cattle. More or less hay is cut and stacked. But the season of mowing time are turned into the field of sorghum stalks, and we were told they eat it down to the ground. We stand until it is convenient to gather the ears, some of it as late as December.

Farming is very different here from that in the New England. There the farmer has a comparatively small farm, and raises annually a few acres of corn and a few of grain at most. He is careful to gather his crops and secure them in every kind practicable. Here everything is done by machinery. No farmer is satisfied with less than 400 or 800 acres. The ground is plowed, sown and harvested by machines. After greensward is turned under by the plough and planted by machines, and were sold of families who lived in Rural Village.

HORSEWARD.

### The Cholera in Paris.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### A Trip to the West—Concluded.

KANSAS CITY.

After spending a few days in Chicago, we took the cars to Kansas City, 450 miles. There are three lines of railway that connect the two cities. We went by the Wabash road. Immense fields of wheat nearly ready and of corn still standing marked the rich and level country on either hand. Villages and cities, small and large, were passed, amongst others Pekin and Peoria. We crossed the great Mississippi in the night without knowing it. We were in a crowded chair car, which I advise anybody to take who likes to be disturbed all night long by people coming in and going out, and frequent loud talk which "murders sleep." In the morning we reached the Missouri river, and crossed the splendid bridge which spans it as you enter Kansas City. The city is in Missouri, although by its name and by being located on the south bank of the river, it would seem to belong to Kansas. But the river is, that just at this point the river makes a turn to the east, leaving a part of the state of Missouri on the south side of it. The bridge cost a million dollars. Kansas City is a very busy place, having about 60,000 inhabitants, and increasing in population and prosperity. The site is far from level or even, as the city is partly on and partly at the foot of a bluff. A dozen railroads meet here at a Union depot. It would be a live stock, grain, iron, etc. It is a great centre for pork packing.

EASTERN KANSAS.

The state of Kansas has an area of some 80,000 square miles, considerably more than the whole of the six New England States, and almost double that of the state of New York. The eastern portion of the state is quite thickly settled, the central part is settled more sparsely, and much of the extreme west is yet a wilderness.

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HORSEWARD.

### Editor's Table.

Hon. John L. Stevens' exhaustive work on the great Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, which we noticed at length a few weeks since, may now be found on sale at the bookstore of S. J. Milliken, Augusta. It is a grand work which every student of history should have.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE has written for the Decelson CENTURY an article on Fort Donelson. This will be the second paper in the War Series, the first of which—General Beauregard on "Bull Run," in the November number—has attracted wide attention. The extra demand for the November CENTURY made necessary a second edition of nearly 10,000, and the December starts with 150,000.

BARTLAND FOR 1884. Illustrated. Boston: Lothrop & Co. Price 75c. Anything more delightful for the babies in the way of a picture or story book cannot possibly be conceived than this bound volume of their special magazine, which has just made its appearance. The most attractive covers and most bewitching table of contents.

CHAUTAUQUA YOUNG FOLKS' ANNUAL. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price, $1.50. We doubt whether in any land but our own could such a mass of entertainment of young readers, and of value can be found which contains within so small a compass so much information about everything which can be turned to practical account, as well as that of purely educational value. The volume is capitally illustrated and handsomely bound.

WIDE AWAKE "R." Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.75. Of all the annual Wide Awake issues this is by far the most attractive, and when this is said it is hard to conceive what more can be said in the way of praise. Its illustrations, which are scattered expressly for its pages, represent the best work of the most prominent American draughtsmen, while no stronger show of names in the line of contributors has been presented by an American magazine. The volume is elegantly printed and beautifully bound.

### Maine Agricultural News.

—Lord & Clark, Acton Corner, run an automatic fruit evaporator, with a crew of six, using about forty bushels of apples in a day of ten hours. They intend to make 1,000 bushels, possibly more, but have been obliged to refuse more or less common fruit.

—Wm. S. Boothby, Limington, reports a yield of 150 bushels of oats to the bushel of seed—the Agricultural Department at Washington, sowed in drills and well manured.

—Comet Grange, Swanville, is in a flourishing condition, having had a good year and will prove all among its members. It continues to have applications for membership. The Grange has loaned money from its funds to the amount of $1,500.

—Mr. Warren Bridges of Dover, raised upon 3¾ acres land, 167 bushels mixed grain—60½ bushels to the acre. His whole yield upon 9¾ acres was 218 bushels—an average of 22 bushels to the acre. Mr. Bridges is a good farmer.

—Aurora Grange of Strong, has at present thirty paying members, and they have entered upon the winter campaign with good courage, and mean to prosecute the work the coming season.

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. The Baptist church at Auburn have voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. E. C. Whittemore of New Boston, N. H., to become their pastor.——Rev. C. W. Huntington has resigned his pastorate of the Congregational church in Ellsworth, and has accepted a call to a church in Providence. He leaves there at the end of the month.——Rev. F. E. Shaw and family left East Machias Wednesday. It is understood that Mr. Shaw is to preach in Brewer and Orrington. The society at East Machias is left without a pastor.——The Rev. Joseph H. Franklin, pastor of the Free Baptist church, Biddeford, has tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1st.——Religious meetings are held occasionally on the Sabbath at Leavitt schoolhouse, Naples, by Elder O. Gammon of Casco.——Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., former pastor of Plymouth church, Portland, has removed to South Norwalk, Conn.——The Methodist churches are doing well, and in fact throughout the entire country, are preparing to celebrate the centennial of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, which occurs next year. Washington to harrass this church and its adherents as much as possible, for the sake of effect, the appearance of a retreat. The American commanders were averse, however, to attacking Clinton, but Washington, seconded by Lafayette, felt that Clinton should not be allowed to cross New Jersey without an attempt to worry him. He, therefore, moved his army north, in a line parallel to the one taken by Clinton, and sent General Charles Lee ahead with instructions to seize the most favorable opportunity for making the attack which was accordingly done. The 28th of June, Clinton first sending his trains ahead under a strong guard, started near Monmouth, and attacked Lee in force. Lee gave way at once, and the army would, doubtless, have suffered total rout, had not Washington come up with the remainder of the troops, and checking Clinton's advance, gave the troops of General Wayne, a subordinate to Lee, an opportunity to retrieve themselves, which they did. During the night, Clinton quietly withdrew from the field, and made his way to Sandy Hook, and thence, to New York. The Americans were disposed to regard the action in the light of a victory, though Clinton's loss was only about 400, and the remainder of his army of 17,000 he took safely to New York, together with his baggage and munition trains. The American loss is killed and wounded numbered 220. The most important sense in which the matter was an American triumph, was doubtless that it gave new life and courage to a dispirited army, by proving that after all its previous defeats and distresses, it was still able and ready to fight. Monmouth deserves to be remembered as the theatre of revolutionary fields that have been thus marked, and the one unveiled on Thursday, is certainly an appropriate commemoration of the brave deeds of brave men.

MR. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, 3 Park Row, New York, the well-known advertising agent, makes the following truthful remarks in the New York *Tribune*, October 4th, regarding newspaper advertising:

"The value of any advertising campaign in its scope, so universal in administering to the wants of all classes, and of every occupation in life; it brings, as it were, the whole world to your doors, and what it may be truly said that a good advertisement in a widely-circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps and is never weary, who goes after business early and late, who shows the merchant in his store, the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the cultivator of woods at the family fireside, who can be in a thousand places at once, and address a million of people each day, saying only the best thing at the right time and in the best manner.

"Now this typical salesman talks only about his own business in his own interest, and if in a crowd, he must, in order to attract attention, be conspicuous than his competitors, and at all times he must be as attractive as possible. The work involves intelligence, a good deal of ingenuity, and originality, and the best means to make the state matter of yesterday fresh and inviting to-day. This is the kind of newspaper advertising that it pays to do, and that we recommend to the advertiser, should send for E. Duncan Sniffen's Advertisers' Reference Book, 1884, as it is full of reliable information about leading newspapers; their circulation rates, etc., etc."

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. At the term in this city, the following business was transacted the past week. George B. Leander vs. Indiana et al. Appeal. Action on promissory note for $2400, in favor of which he was given by one Wm. G. Ingraham, his official capacity of treasurer of the defendant town. The writ also contains a count for money had and received. The defendants claim that the suit is barred by the statute of limitations, that the note was not given for the consideration, and that they never received any consideration for it. This is but one of 13 other suits which are brought against the town of Monmouth for amounts aggregating in all some $15,000. One of the cases was tried several years ago, and the one now on trial is the second. Jones and Allen are counsel for the plaintiff, and Wilson and Heath for the defendants. The writs also contain a count for money had and received. The defendants claim that the suit is barred by the statute of limitations, that the note was not given for the consideration, and that they never received any consideration for it. This is but one of 13 other suits which are brought against the town of Monmouth for amounts aggregating in all some $15,000. One of the cases was tried several years ago, and the one now on trial is the second. Jones and Allen have been

### City News.

Evergreen boughs are brought into the city in large quantities, and sold for $1.50 per load.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Mark's church are to give a Thanksgiving supper and entertainment in Meonian Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th. A fine time is assured.

The democrats are to celebrate the election of Cleveland, this (Thursday) evening by a torchlight procession, speeches, illuminations, and the like. "Red fire" is spoken of as among the many things to be utilized in many of the store windows.

A petition is being circulated on the streets, asking for an appropriation from the legislature to aid the Grand Army of the Republic in entertaining the national encampment, which will be held at Portland next year.

The funeral of the late Isaac C. Hovey was observed at his late residence, on Saturday. At the grave, the beautiful burial service of the Odd Fellows were recited, the members of the fraternity turning out in large numbers.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company commenced work on their new mill immediately on the opening of the season of spring. The company have 175,000 feet of lumber piled up for the new structure.

There is talk of forming a company in Augusta for the operation of a wire mill in the vacant building recently erected at the west end of the railroad bridge. It is proposed to use the machinery of the Hallowell wire mill, which has gone into insolvency.

Notice will be given that the coming legislature will be petitioned to make a change in the manner of electing City Solicitor of this city, so that he may be chosen by the people at the municipal election, and of holding appointed as now by the Board of Aldermen.

Miss Alice W. Harlow, one of the assistants in the Cony high school, has accepted a position as assistant to the lady principal of Vassar College. Miss Harlow is a graduate of that institution in the class of '76. She will leave for her new field of duty the latter part of this week.

Mrs. Hutchins and Mrs. Burrill, the ladies who were injured at the railroad crossing in this city, on Wednesday of last week, will both recover, as we are happy to learn. They did not receive internal injuries, as was at first supposed, and although badly shaken up, their recovery will be speedy.

Major Frank H. Phipps, commandant at the U. S. Arsenal in this city, was on Thursday forenoon, united in marriage to Miss Anna Kelly. The services were performed at St. Mark's church, in the presence of a large assemblage, by the rector, Rev. Mr. Gwynne. Following the service a happy pair took the 9 o'clock train for the west, the best wishes of a wide circle of friends following them. A reception will take place at Major and Mrs. Phipps' residence after their return.

On Tuesday evening the republicans of Augusta gave a serenade to Mr. Blaine, at his residence. The procession which marched from Meonian Hall, headed by Gowen's Band, included a hundred persons, and more than that number made their way to Mr. Blaine's on the sidewalks. The chief greeting was made by H. M. Heath, Esq., to which Mr. Blaine responded at length, speaking on national issues and also with reference to the campaign just closed.

The trustees of the Lithgow Library and Reading Room, at their annual meeting held on Monday, effected the following organization for the ensuing year: President—Hon. J. W. Bradbury. Secretary—Leslie C. Cornish. Treasurer—Wm. R. Smith.

Editor—Hon. J. Manchester Haynes. Executive committee—Messrs. Bradbury, Haynes and Cornish.

The trustees also re-elected Miss Julia M. Pope, Librarian.

The funeral of the murdered policeman, Mr. Rufus H. Libbaus, was held at the residence, Cushnoc Heights, Thursday.

The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Penney, whose church the deceased attended, and there was a very large attendance. Fifty members of Crescent Lodge, I. O. U. W. of Hallowell, with the Hallowell Band accompanied the body to the grave in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Four of Augusta police force were in attendance, and together with four members of the lodge, acted as pall bearers.

Dr. Sidney Perham, of this city, has been appointed As istant Quartermaster in the U. S. Army, with the rank of Captain. He is a graduate of West Point, but resigned from the army, being at that time second lieutenant in the second cavalry.

Col. Nye is a fine officer, a courteous gentleman and scholar, and we heartily congratulate him on his appointment. The acceptance of his new position will be the office of Insurance Commissioner by's state, which he now holds, vacant. The name of Joseph E. Smith, secretary of State, is mentioned in connection with the place.

Mr. Wm. Trafton, father-in-law to Rev. Mr. Randall Rev. T. F. Whittier and Rev. H. L. Lincoln, died last week at Baldwin. The funeral services were at the house of Rev. H. L. Lincoln, Friday afternoon. He was 81 years of age and was for 75 years a faithful member of the Methodist church. He was a man of considerable ability and ardent piety, and for many years held official positions of trust in church and State. Twelve years he was Secretary of the state Senate, serving in that capacity for the last time in 1854. Twice he filled the office of clerk of the colonial college of Maine, and four years was Clerk of Courts for York county. Mr. Trafton lived in Augusta several years, making his home in the house of the Rev. E. H. W. Smith, whose wife is a relative of his. He leaves three children to mourn his departure.

### Kennebec County News.

One dollar and fifty cents per barrel is being offered for winter fruit in this county. The reader who within a short distance of Hallowell can be made, this season, of 1200 barrels of cider, will find Vinegar to be cheap.

A golden eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, was shot on Mr. Wm. Watson's farm in Winslow, a few days ago by Peter Perry Simpson.

Improvements upon the old Thomas place at Vassalboro', lately purchased by H. Day of that place, also upon the property of the Superintendent of the Oakland Cemetery, are progressing rapidly.

The walls of the new building of the Hallowell school for girls at Hallowell are up and workmen are now engaged putting on the roof. It is not expected that the building will be completed the present season.

Parties unknown set fire to an old hen and chicken coop on the farm of N. Hodgkins in Manchester, last Saturday. The fire spread from that in all directions, burning only the leaves that have just fallen. The tract burned over is estimated at 20 acres or more. It is generally thought that the fire was set by tramps. Saturday night it was burning in an old pasture which has not been used for some years, where there was an abundance of dead wood. The fire was extinguished.

An alarm of fire which was sounded Saturday afternoon at North Vassalboro', caused by the buildings of Thomas Hastine being discovered in flames. No water at home when the fire started, and it could have caught in a mystery, as the fire was first discovered it appeared to be in a small pile of straw just inside the barn where it had been pitched by the thrashers. Before anyone could get to the house had caught, and in a few moments the second one was also in flames. From here it spread to the shed and then to the house. A large portion of the household effects were saved in good condition, also quite a lot of the grain, potatoes and apples. His mowing machine, horse rake, twenty tons of hay, his whole crop of corn, beans and about 20 bushels of potatoes were among the things saved from the burning. The loss of $2,000, is partly covered by insurances.

### Fires in Maine.

The buildings of John Farner, occupied by Miss H. I. Addition as store and residence in Thomaston, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Loss on buildings $1900; insurance for $1,000. Some of the household furniture valued at $1500; insured for $1,000.

The unoccupied house on Centre street, Corinna, owned by A. C. Grant and formerly occupied by Mrs. C. A. Varney, was burned at about one o'clock, Thursday morning. It was probably the work of an incendiary. Thursday evening a fire broke out in Picker No. 3, in the Pepperell mill, at Biddeford, which was communicated to the picker room. Damage unknown, but will probably reach $1,300 or $1,500. It is thought the fire was occasioned by a rocket. The house and shed of D. C. Crocker, at Cape Harbor, were burned Thursday morning with their entire contents. Supposed incendiary. The house was about $1,000; insurance $600. The house and barn, with all hay and grain therein belonging to H. N. Berry, of East Fryeburg, were burned Sunday morning, causing by overflowing lantern; loss $2000; insured for $1000.——A barn and outbuildings, owned by F. F. Homer, in Palermo, were burned Monday morning with 40 tons of hay, grain, farming tools, etc. Loss $1000; cause unknown.

### Fire Must Have Some More.

There is no delusion about the action of ATHLOPHOROS in the matter of Neuralgia. It is prompt, efficacious, safe. Patients are encouraged from the beginning of treatment. Rev. Samuel Porter, Crete, Will county, Ill., writes to say: "A few years ago, and before Mrs. Porter consented to take ATHLOPHOROS, she could walk a foot. This morning she walked two miles and a half without help. It is a valuable medicine and we must have some more of it."

## Items of Maine News.

Pink-eye has appeared among the horse railroad horses and in private stables in Portland.

Hon. Nathan Webb of Portland, has been elected president of the board of directors of the Maine General Hospital.

The Eastport *Sentinel* remarks that "too many towns in Washington county depend upon Providence instead of fire engines."

The new iron bridge over the Kenduskeag stream at Bangor, is now open to public travel.

So much buckwheat is being ground in Patten that many people in that town have banked their houses with the hulls.

Payson Tucker, Esq., railed on the 13th for home in the Celtic, of the White Star Line.

The steamer State of Maine will be launched at Bath the first of next week. The best Ohio oak has been used in the planking.

Bears have been visiting some of the Waterford orchards of late. They have no doubt learned that this is a good fruit year.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad, Joseph S. Ricker of Portland, was elected a director in place of S. E. Spring, deceased.

The Calais Light Infantry Company, Capt. Neil, has been disbanded. The young men found it too much of a tax upon their time, and otherwise a trifle expensive.

James Faulkner lost Lom his room in Saco, Saturday, $80 in money and a diamond pin. He charges the theft upon Fred Jones, who has since disappeared.

Judge Rufus P. Tapley, of Saco, who has just recovered from a severe attack of pheumonia, is now confined to his residence with a slow fever.

The canning factory at South Gouldsboro, started up two weeks ago. They are now busy putting up corn, which gives employment for quite a number of people.

A brakeman on the local freight had one of his heels crushed at Mechanic Falls station, Friday morning. He fell between the cars while attending to his duties. He is from Bethel.

The E. M. C. Seminary at Bucksport, closed the fall term Tuesday. It has been a very successful term, and the school is constantly increasing in attendance and prosperity.

Stephen L. Sawyer of West Hampden, whose skull was fractured Wednesday evening at the political celebration in Bangor, by being struck on the head by a missile, died Friday.

Sunday night of last week, the store of Owen & Hall, (hardware,) Lewiston, was entered, and knives and revolvers to the value of four or five hundred dollars were taken.

There are as many deer hunters now near the Union River and other points in Washington county, as there were last winter. Quite a large amount of venison is being secured.

It is stated by parties who are familiar with the lumber business on the St. John river, that it is now thought that not over sixty millions will enter the Fredericktown boom during the next season.

The Linc in Pulp Mill Company have voted to increase their capital stock to the amount of $100,000, making it $300,000. The stock is being rapidly taken by the present stockholders, and an engine is being put in to run the works by steam.

Mr. Archibald Linn of Hartland, while returning from Dexter with his team, collided with Mr. Isaac Winslow's double horse wagon and was thrown from the carriage and seriously hurt in the head and back.

A six month's old child of Eldridge Vining of Saco, being left for a short time with its insane mother, was found in the bed Thursday morning. The coroner's verdict was that the cause of death was unknown.

Mrs. Worthly, a lady from Phillips, visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Baker at East New Portland, met with a severe accident one day last week, by falling down stairs, fracturing both bones of the leg below the knee.

Last week the store of Woodbury & Purington, of Bethel, was entered by burglars, and the safe blown open. Forty-seven dollars belonging to C. L. Chapman, a clerk to the Congregational society, and twenty dollars and a number of notes payable to the firm, were taken.

Mrs. James Keen of North Waldoboro', met with a severe accident. While coming out of the hall to an adjoining building, she stepped on the platform of the stairs and the flooring giving way, she fell a distance of twenty five feet, breaking one bone of the ankle and shattering another.

Capt. Wade, of Schooner Minetta of Belfast, Me., while engaged in unloading hay at Hoboken, New Jersey, on Monday afternoon, fell from the staging to the ground, a distance of 20 feet. Three ribs were broken and it is thought he is injured internally.

A little son of W. H. Smith, Cushing, while playing with a loaded gun, Wednesday, accidentally discharged it, the charge going through a partition into the other part of the house, striking Mrs. Lorette Smith in the side, causing a serious but probably not fatal wound.

A little four-year-old, living in Bangor, had his clothes set on fire, Sunday evening, by matches with which he was badly burned on the chest, arms and neck. About one-sixth of his entire body was burned. Although such cases have heretofore proved fatal, very little now looks favorable for his recovery.

The store of Woodbury & Purington, at Bethel, was broken into Thursday night, and the safe blown open and about $47 left by C. A. Chapman, about six dollars belonging to the Congregational society and about thirty dollars in change, belonging to the store, and all the notes payable to the company, were taken away.

By the premature discharge of powder in a rock that he was blasting, Fred S. and Joseph S Palmer met with a fatal accident Friday, at East Sumner. Fred, who was hurt most seriously, had one hand blown off, another mangled, causing the amputation of one finger, and both were injured in the face. They were fortunate in escaping still more serious injury.

Messrs. Farmer, Parker and Thomas Clark, have made an application for water in Phillips. They have measured and found the distance from the top of the hill near Capt. Robinson's dwelling to a spring on the Kelly road to be a little over one and one-third miles by leveling down. The spring is fully 200 feet above the street, and is of sufficient capacity to furnish plenty of water for 10,000 people.

Patents issued to Maine inventors under date Nov. 11: E. A. Buck assignor to M. A. Buck, Bangor, Beam Protractor for Mooasins, Boots and Shoes; J. S. Cleveland and G. F. Kent, Norridgewock, Insulator; F. C. Simonds, Kennebunk, Valve Gear for Engines; Pippet Wire Manufacturing Co., Biddeford, Trade Marks. 4 Devices on Cotton Goods.

Work is progressing finely on the F. & M. Railroad. The track is now laid within about four miles of Kingfield, and the whistle of the engine is plainly heard there several times a day. O. C. and N. B. Dolbier have contracted to lay the grade and put on the sills for the depot. The building is 100x35 feet. The foundation will be completed in a few days.

A boy named Nolan, about fourteen years of age, living in Bangor, has been heard recently by the police to go to sea. Accordingly, Sunday night, he left his home, taking only one shirt for his outfit, besides the clothes he wore, and shipped on board the schooner Helen G. Moseley, bound for Charleston, S. C. He went as far as Fort Point, where he was entirely cured of the sea fever, and returned home.

The improvements which the Bowdoin Paper Company have been making at their mill in Topsham are now practically completed. A long building has been put up adjoining the stock house for the accommodation of the third paper making machine, which is now being put up. The finishing room is 34x33 feet, and above it are large rooms which will be fitted up as private offices. The machine room is 100x32 feet. The engine room has been thoroughly rebuilt.

The graduating exercises of the medical department of Bowdoin College were held last week. The prize of $30 given to the member of this class who should pass the best examination was won by Frank Eugene Mayberry, Gardiner and Mills, Maine. Walter Corliss from Edes Falls, Me., Ellsworth E. Shaw from Berwick, Me., Frank A. Verrill from Biddeford, Me., and Andrew R. Wentworth from Bridgewater, Me., all graduated in this class.

The ship Andrew Jackson, 2,000 tons, of Thomaston, Me., Capt. Killeran, from Cienfuegos Buena for Hamburg, with sugar, and the ship Thatcher, Capt. Smith, from Sau Francisco for Queenstown, collided at sea, and the Jack was sunk. The thirteen men arrived at Fernambuco badly damaged, bringing a portion of the crew of the Johnson. It is said that seventeen of the crew of the Johnson were drowned. Capt. Killeran, of the lost ship, was about 38 years old, and was a resident of Thomaston.

The Pemberton mills of Lawrence, Mass., will run forty hours a week. A cut-down of from five to ten per cent. will go into effect on the Amoskeag, Stark, Amory, Langdon and Manchester corporations, New Hampshire, on the first of December, affecting some 10,000 operatives. The mills is it is claimed, have been doing a losing business for months past, and the improbability of an improvement renders this advisable, if not necessary. The Amoskeag Company divided 12 per cent. last year, but the other corporations were not so fortunate. The operatives will probably accept the situation with good grace, as a cut down has been anticipated since the annual meetings of the mills.

## Items of General News.

Forepaugh's white elephant, "The Light of Asia," is dead.

It is reported that President elect Cleveland and Miss Maria Love of Buffalo are to be married.

Goldsboro', N. C., was on Sunday scourged by fire. Loss will exceed $350,000.

There was a light snow fall in New York, Tuesday evening; the first of the season.

Revolutionary outbreaks are reported in Mexico, and stormy times seem to be ahead. Gen. Diaz's inauguration as President is near by.

Both branches of the Vermont legislature are flooded with petitions for a law allowing municipal suffrage to women in this State.

The transport Isere will sail from France for New York about the 15th of May next with Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

An earthquake shock was distinctly felt at Hawker, N. H., at 7.45 P. M., Wednesday. There were two vibrations. Buildings were shaken, and the noise was sharp and lasted but a few seconds.

The freak of the students of the Worcester County Technology Institute, in locking up a horse in the school chapel, one night three weeks ago, resulted in the suspension of 28 members of the school.

A large gang of counterfeiters was arrested last week in Lowell, Mass., who have been passing counterfeit silver dollars in that city. George B. Coram, the proprietor of the Lowell Nickel Plating Company, and others have been arrested.

An incendiary fire at Brunswick, Ga., early Sunday morning, originating in Frelander & Co.'s warehouse, destroyed portions of two blocks and the whole of two others. Loss $200,000; insurance $68,500. Many families were burned out.

Fire Saturday night, at the hospital for the insane, four miles north of Oshkosh, Wis., destroyed the boiler house, engine room and laundry, but no part of the main building was touched. All of the patients were got down on the first floor for safety.

A. L. Odell, a middle aged man in Middleport, N. Y., was burned to death early Tuesday morning in the grocery store of C. W. Odell with a relaxoving to rescue his trunk, containing bonds and mortgages and money, from the burning building.

The drought of the past few months remains unbroken in some of the upper counties of Virginia. Springs and streams are still drying up. The drought is a great drawback to farmers who, in consequence of the dry, hard condition of the ground, are unable to plough their lands.

A terrible accident occurred Friday, on the Houston & Texas Central railroad, at Hempstead, Texas. A north-bound night express was precipitated in the Brazos river, the engine alone keeping the rails. The passengers are reported killed and 15 wounded.

A number of young children started a bonfire at Bellevue, Saturday night, and rolled into it a barrel containing rosin and turpentine. The barrel exploded with terrible force, very seriously burning and injuring six children, five of whom are not expected to recover.

At a conference of the representatives of the leading rolling mills in Philadelphia, Monday, a reduction of 5 4-5 per cent. in the wages of the puddlers and other workmen was agreed upon. The reduction will affect about 5000 workingmen in Philadelphia.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine and giant-powder near Toledo, O., Thursday, damaged a number of buildings and horses; one man was severely bruised; the children in the school-house were bruised in the penic occasioned by the shock, but no one was fatally injured. The explosion was felt at Detroit, 60 miles away.

The charter of 27 National banks with an aggregate capital of over $189,000,000 will expire during the year 1885. This is more than one third of the entire number of the national banks now in existence. It is expected that a large majority of them will continue their existence, either by extending their charters or reorganizing under other titles.

A despatch from Pictou, N. S., Sunday, says that of the 11 wreckers from the steamship Imperial, stranded on Pictou Island, they attempted to land in a lifeboat Saturday afternoon during a northeast gale and when their boat struck on the reef and were drowned. Several men started in life-boats to save them, but they also perished.

In the joint assembly at Montpelier, Vt., last week, the legislature elected seven supreme court judges. Chief Judge Homer E. Royce of St. Albans, the present incumbent, was re-elected on the first ballot. Of those were elected: Jonathan Ross, H. H. Powers, W. G. Veasey, John W. Rowell, W. A. Walker.

San Francisco still refuses to admit Chinese children to the public schools although renewed application has been made by the Chinese Consul-General. The superintendent refused, and the board of education adopted a resolution declaring that any teacher who admitted a Mongolian child should be dismissed.

Cadet John A. Logan, Jr., of Illinois, in the fourth class at West Point Military Academy, has resigned. Logan is a son of Gen. Logan, who was appointed Cadet-at-large by President Arthur in 1883, but was compelled to give up his studies for a time on account of trouble with his eyes and kindred ailments, brought on by study.

The New Hampshire Bank Commissioners have closed the doors of the Portsmouth, N. H., Trust Co. This concern was incorporated in 1871 with a capital of $100 000, and a guarantee fund for the protection of depositors, of $100,000. The capital stock was all paid in. The impairment of the guarantee fund is stated by the Bank Commissioner to be 75 per cent.

The total loss of the company, which is $74,000. There are $417,000 on deposit by 683 depositors, chiefly poor people, but they will certainly be paid in full after a short delay. The only loss falls on the incorporators and other stockholders.

The Columbus, Ohio, Board of Trade have heard the reports of the committee appointed to investigate the losses sustained from the flood in the Hocking Valley since June 27. The loss of trade to members of the board and to coal companies amounts to $1,630,000; the loss to business men outside of the board is $350,000; the loss to the railroads centering there is $110.000, and the loss to the furnaces in the valley is $226,000. The aggregate loss is $4,011,000, and of this it is estimated the loss to the city of Columbus is $3,511,000.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that he has learned from a European source, dated Hai Phong, Oct. 30, that the Annamite auxiliaries of the French army had beheaded 500 Chinese prisoners at Kep. Bac Le is not occupied by the French. The French have fortified Kep, Dong Tien, and Kivang-Yen, on the Northern edge of the delta. The French will require large reinforcements in order to recommence operations. Several hundred of the soldiers were sick and had to be left in the temporary hospitals during the recent campaign. The losses of the French during the last few weeks have been 500 men.

Upton's glue works on Washington street, Peabody, Mass., were destroyed by fire Friday morning. The fire caught in the hot room from over-heated boilers and swept through the main building, a wooden structure 630 feet long, the boiler house and other buildings, covering five acres. The total loss is $75,000 to $100.000. Insured for $70 000. There are 125 hands out of employment. The concern turned out four or five tons of glue per week, and did a business of half a million per year. The works will be rebuilt at once. Eight buildings were on fire at one time, and the whole population was a mass of seething flame before the fire apparatus got fairly at work.

Margaret Ecker, a servant girl, was shot and instantly killed by C. W. Bunn, law partner of United States Senator Angus Cameron at LaCross, Wis., Wednesday night. The girl had with two others gone to the residence of Bunn to call on a servant girl employed there. They first tried the rear entrance, but no one coming they came around to the front entrance and rang the bell, at the same time handling a screen in front of the door. Bunn awoke from a nap and supposing that he was being visited by a burglar, took a shot gun and laid in wait. Becoming convinced that some one was endeavoring to break through the window, the shot taking effect in Margaret's heart.

A serious fight occurred on Wednesday, near Usaiady, W. T., between Indians and white men. Ten Indians and a number of whites were involved in the trouble. Two drunken Indians made a murderous assault on two white men. The Indians were quickly disarmed, but not before almost shielded to death. The other Indian was also badly hurt. Three more Indians interfered when all the whites came to the rescue of their comrades. Weapons were drawn and shots exchanged, during which one white man was wounded. The Indians then embarked in their canoes, threatening to have revenge. Serious disturbances are threatened, as the whole tribe have declared war to the knife.

## The Markets.

### Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 1884.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 1191; sheep and lambs, 5990; fat swine 8,500; Horses 134, number Western Cattle 723; Canada Cattle 439.

Prices of beef cattle per 100lbs., live weight: Extra quality, 6 50 @ 7 25; first $5 37½ @ 6 37½; second, $4 87½@5 25; third, $4 00 @ 4 75; poorest grades of coarse oxen. bulls, etc., $3 00 @ 3 87½.

Brighton Hides, heavy—7½@8c per lb. Country Hides—Light ones 6½@7c lb.; heavy, 7c@7¼ per lb.

Country Tallow—3½@4c per lb.

Calf Skins—10@11c per lb.

Sheared Sheep Skins—40@60c.

Lamb Skins—50@85c. each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

| | By Number | Ibs. live wt. | Pr. per 100 wt. | Live Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. N. Monroe | 18 | 6 00 | " | 1300 |
| do | 15 | 7 00 | " | 1331 |
| do | 18 | 6 65 | " | 1020 |
| do | 15 | 6 37½ | " | 1333 |
| Farrell&McFlynn | 6 | 6 25 | " | 1300 |
| do | 10 | 6 00 | " | 1450 |
| do | 11 | 5 50 | " | 1175 |
| do | 9 | 5 75 | " | 1200 |
| do | 12 | 5 75 | " | 1661 |

The trains were late on Tuesday, and a part of the stock did not arrive in market until afternoon of that day. The trade has not improved any over that noticed one week since, and but few sales were effected to butchers. Among the arrivals were several hundred head of Canada Cattle, a part of which were intended for the English markets, to be shipped the present week. Prices for butchers' Cattle ranged from 5¼ to 7c per lb., live weight. The quality of the offerings was fully as good as those in market one week ago.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were all owned by butchers, costing, landed at the slaughter houses from 5 to 5¾c. per lb. live weight. There has been quite a large number of Canada Sheep and Lambs brought in to butchers for several months past, but it is probable the supply from most sections will be light for the balance of the season.

Swine—Western Fat Hogs are costing butchers from 5@5½c per lb. live weight, but lower prices have been noticed for some time past. There were none of them offered on the market for sale, all being owned by butchers. In our number we include all the Western Fat Hogs brought in for the week over the several railroads.

### Boston Market.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

Flour is in a light demand and prices are disappointing. Fine, $2 50 @ 2.60 per bbl; superfine, $2.75@3; common extra, $3@3.50; choice extra, $3.75@4 25; Minnesota bakers, $4.25@4 50; New York roller, $4.10@4 60; Michigan roller, $4 15@4.35; St. Louis and southern Illinois, Ohio and Indiana patents, $4.25@4.50; Ohio, Indiana, southern Illinois and St. Louis straights, $4.75@5; Ohio, Indiana, southern Illinois and St. Louis clears, $4.15@4.40; choice Wisconsin spring wheat patents, $5.15@5.35; Minnesota, $5.50@6.70.

The mutton trade is bad. There is an oversupply and prices are irregular and lower. Choice lambs, 7¼@8; good, 7@ 7½; common, 5½@6½c; extra muttons and yearlings, 7c; fair to good, 6½c; common, 5c. Fair to good eastern veals, 9@ 9½; inferior, 10@11c.

New corn is selling well. Steamer mixed is reported sold at ——. The quotable prices are: High mixed, 63@63½; steamer mixed, 62@62½; steamer mixed, 57@57½; mixed grade, 55@58.

Oats are a fraction easier: No. 1 white and extra, 39@39½; barley oats, 36@ 37; No. 2 white, 34½@34¾; No. 3, white, 33½@33¾; No. 1 mixed, 33@34; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½.

The receipts of beans are less, and the market is slightly firmer. Common yellow eyes, $2 20@2 30; improved, $2 30@2 40; large hand-picked peas, $1 85@1 90; small, $1 90@1 95; medium, $1 65@1 75; foreign and 1 on nominal, $1 45@1 50; foreign peas, $1 80@1 60.

Potatoes are moving steadily without change in price.

Hay and straw are steady. Choice hay, $18@19; No. 1, $17@18; medium to good, $14 @@16 50; poor common, $—; rye straw, $15@16; bran, $15@16 50 for winter, and $14@15 for spring; sack bran, $16@17; middlings, $17@21. Prime cotton seed meal to arrive, $26.25@27.35; spot, $28@29 00.

In butter the feeling is a little firmer: Job lots of choice creameries bring 32@33½c; round lots of northern creameries, inside, 30@32c; Vermont, 31c; western creameries, June, 24@25c; fall ends, 29@30c; northern dairies, 21½@23c; selected 24@ 26c; western dairies 19@20; held to good 17½@18c; ladle packed, 14@15c; choice imitation creameries, 16@17c; bakers', 10 @14.

Cheese is quiet here, but holders are firm, from the fact that prices are firm in the country: Cheese is selling slowly at 12@ 13c for good northern; western, 9@11½c; choice job lots, 13½@14½c. Liverpool is quoted at 56s. 6d.

Poultry is slow and the market is weak. Fair chickens, 10@12c; good, 14@15; good turkeys, 18@20c; fowl, 17@18.

Eggs are firm; held stock very. Fresh eastern, 29c; northern, 27@27½c; P. E. I. and western, 25@26c; held stock, 26@ 26c below.

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States Bonds, | 3's (reg.) | 100½ |
| " | New 4½'s (reg.) | 112½ |
| " | " (coup.) | 113¾ |
| " | New 4's (reg.) | 121½ |
| " | 4's (coup.) | 121½ |
| " | Pacific 6's '95. | 1:6 |

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

As an old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in the thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, *149 Power's block, Rochester, N. Y.* 19468

### Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

### LOVED BY LADIES.

Ladies love d Beate and delicious perfume. It is Parker's Hair Balsam they not only satisfy this taste, but have an article which arrests falling hair removes dandruff, restores the original color and imparts a beautiful gloss, softness and life. As a dressing for the hair, it is not a dye, cleanly and economical.

### Items and Incidents.

The Vermont House of Representatives has passed a bill punishing with a fine the adulteration of maple sugar or bees' honey.

AFTER DIPHTHERIA. Diphtheria is a terrible disease, requiring the greatest medical skill to effect a complete cure. Even when its power is broken, it clings to the patient with great persistency, and often leaves the system poisoned and prostrated. Just here Hood's Sarsaparilla does a vast amount of good, expelling impurities from the blood, giving it vitality, and healthy, vitalizing properties, and strengthens the system.

Mr. D. L. Moody will conduct a christian convention in Buffalo this week, beginning Wednesday.

Read what one of the largest institutions for children in New York, has to say of POND'S EXTRACT as a children's medicine:

FIFTH AVE. HOTEL AND DISPENSARY, 155 West 23d St., New York, June 30, 1884.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., Gentlemen:—Please send us a case of your Extract, which is become a most valuable article of use here among our children.

Your ob't serv't,
WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.

Thousands of families keep at hand a supply of POND'S EXTRACT, and as the children are always liable to get hurt, they soon learn to run to the bottle, or ask for it, when anything is the matter.

There has been sleighing in Quebec, but as the snow has set in and wheels are coming into use again.

Maryland farmers are engaged in a new branch of production, to wit, that of making vinegar of watermelons.

Druggists in malarial districts say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most standard remedy for female weaknesses as quinine is for the prevailing chills and fever.

Hempstead county, Ark., will send a section of a pine grown there six feet in diameter, to the New Orleans Exposition.

According to the Land Office report, there have been 400,800 farms taken up by settlers the past year.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous Diseases. Dr. Irs M. Lang, New York, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family with greatly pleased by its results. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affections."

The roof of the New Orleans exhibition building covers 33 acres. The roof of the human mouth covers about as many achers.

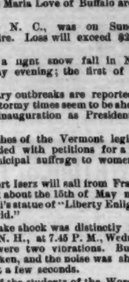
The greatest feat with the telephone is the recent holding of conversation by its means between St. Petersburg and Bologne a distance of 2,466 miles.

An Ohio farmer shut a hog into a hole in his haystack by mistake, and just thirty-three days later the hog came out on the other side, eighty pounds lighter and a world wiser.

### The Danger of Insomnia.

If you are a sufferer from Sleeplessness, that warning indication of serious nervous derangements, which, if not arrested, may lead to most disastrous consequences, send a statement of your case to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia. They have successfully treated many such cases with their new Vitalizing remedy which acts directly on the nervous centres. An opinion will be promptly given, and they will at the same time furnish you with reports of cases from which you will be able to judge for yourself as to the value of their special Treatment in your particular case.

## Special Notices.




ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St. New York.

1923

HORRORS OF AFRICAN SLAVERY. Mr. Stanley said in a recent lecture that the local history of the Lower Congo must not be studied too closely, and especially that of the Boma, as it was altogether too befouled with crime, unnatural sins, and nameless atrocities, for repetition. It was enough that it kindled them to persevere in the new and self-imposed mission of endeavoring to rescue the Congo from the chance of such a great misfortune as Portuguese rule would be to that region, to which the International Association has attracted the attention of united Europe. If Europe judged wisely and well at the forthcoming conference, we might mark its date down as the beginning of an era of expansion and growth that perhaps should go unchecked till the end of time. A slave trade was a great blight, which clung to Africa like an aggravated pest, destroying men faster than children could be born. He overtook a party of Arab marauders on the Congo, in November of last year, over 1200 miles from the sea. They had utterly desolated a number of villages, massacred all the adult males who had not at once fled, and carried off the women and children. He never saw such a sight before. In a small camp, 300 figh ing men kept in manacles and fetters, 2300 hundred naked women and children, their poor bodies encrusted with dirt, all emaciated and weary through much misery. It was like ravening human kennels—a sight to make angels weep, cruel enough to make strong men curse and cry, "Vengeance on the murderers." Here was the net result of the burning of 118 villages, and the devastation of 43 districts, to glut the avaricious soul of a man who had constituted himself chief of a district some 200 miles higher up. Though over 75 years old, here he was prosecuting his murderous business, having shed as much human blood in three months, that if collected into a tank, it might have sufficed to drown him and all his thirty wives and concubines. Those 2300 slaves would be due to be transported over 200 miles in canoes, and such as could not be fed would die, and perhaps 1000—perhaps 1500—of all the number would ever reach their destination. This was the latest story of the slave trade in Africa, and his object would be fully gained if he could make his hearers sympathize with the work and aims of the International Association.

### Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Beware of Imitations.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's" is on the wrapper. None genuine without it.

### Augusta City Market.

[Corrected weekly by W. G. Pfield & Co.]

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

Flour—Best Spring wheat $5 75@6 00; Winter wheat $5 50@5 75; Extra Spring $5 50@5 75; Extra Winter $5 50@5 75; Michigan Winter $5 50@5 75; Michigan Winter X and XX $4 75@5 00; Michigan Winter X and XX $4 75@5 00; Roller Michigan $5 00@5 25; St. Louis winter patents $5 50 @6 00.

Fish—Cod shore $3 75@4 00; bank, $3 25 @3 50; Scaled Herring per box 14@18c.; Mackerel per bbl. Shore No. 1, $16 00@ 18 00.

Grain—Corn, car lots 61c; oats 37; cotton seed, car lots $28 00; cotton seed, bag lots $30 00; sacked bran, car lots $18 50 @19 00; sacked bran, bag lots $20@21 00; middlings, car lots $22@24; middlings, bag lots $23 00@25 00.

Lard—Per tierce 8 @8¼ per lb; per tub 8@8½; pail 8½@8¾.

Provisions—Fowl, 9@12c; chickens 10 14@; eggs 25@29 cents; potatoes 45c per bu; extra beef 6 00@6 50; pork backs $10 @11 00; clear $18 00@18 50; hams 13¼ @13; covered, 14½@15.

### Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

Market Beef.—Receipts of cattle 1173; extra, 8 00@9 50; first quality, 7 00@7 50; second quality at 5 00@5 50; third quality at 4 00@4 50.

Hides are beans $1 75@2 00; Yellow Eyes at $1 75@2 00.

Butter—Good Firkin butter sells for 20@22; Ball Butter 22@25.

Cheese—New 10@11c.

Oysters Sand Mixed—$1 50 per cwt.

Eggs—25@26c per dozen.

Flour—$5 00@7 50 per bbl.

Grain—Corn 70@75; oats 40@45; barley 75c.

Rye 75.

Hay—$14 00@16 00.

Straw—loose $6@6; pressed $8@10.

Honey—Choice Aroostook honey, 30@ 35c.

Hides and Skins—Ox hides over 90 lbs. 7 cts.; between 90 and 90 lbs., 6 cts.; under 90 lbs., 5 cts.; bulls and stags, 4 cts.; calf skins, 10 cts.

Lime and Cement—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $2 00.

Lard—9@9½.

Meal—Corn 70@75; rye 85@90.

Produce—Potatoes, 50@55; onions, 90 @1 00 per bushel; cabbages, 1c per lb.; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel.

Provisions—Clear salt pork 9@10c; beef per side 9@10c; ham 13@14c; shoulders 10@12c, in tierces 9½@9¾ cents; 6@7; chickens 14@16; Turkeys 20c; round hog 6½ @ 7c.

Shorts—$24@25 per ton.

Ground Flaster—Sells at $6 00@6 50 per ton.

The butter market is very quiet with no special changes to report. Choice factory sells at 24@25 cents, and single t

## Poetry.

### Under the Cross.

I can not, can not say,
Out of my bruised and breaking heart—
Storm-driven along a thorn-set way,
While blood drops start
From many an unclosed gap—
"Thy will, O God, be done!"

I thought but yesterday,
My cup was full; O God's dear will;
And that it would be sweet to say—
Whatever ill
My hungry state should smite—
"Thy will, my God, be done!"

But I was weak and wrong,
Both weak of soul and wrong of heart,
And pride alone in me was strong,
With cunning art
To cheat me in the golden sun,
To say, "God's will be done!"

O shadow, drear and cold,
That frights me out of foolish pride,
O flood that through my bosom rolled
Its blinding tide—
I said, till ye your power make known,
"God's will, not mine, be done!"

Now faint and sore afraid,
Under a cross of agony and rude—
My ideis in the ashes laid,
My ashes crowned,
The key-words of my pale lips shun,
"O God, Thy will be done!"

Pity my woes, O God!
And quench my will with Thy warm breath;
Put in my trembling hand Thy rod,
That quickens death,
That I may feel Thy sun,
And say, "Thy will be done!"

## Our Story Teller.

### MISS JOE'S EXPERIMENT.

A Thanksgiving Story.

"Say, Clorindy! Miss Hough's dead!"

"The mercy's sakes! you don't say so," answered a thin, shrill voice from the chintz-covered rocker which held Miss Clorinda Mills' lean figure and faded, chalky face.

Miss Joe put her arms akimbo and looked at her with her habitual expression of endurance. She was thin, too, but muscular, strong and energetic. Her black eyes snapped with vivid life, her scant black hair curled with crisp force close to her head.

She was "old" as she and her neighbors said, but she had all her life, since her girlhood, been oppressed and depressed by this weakly, whining, impartial sister. Clorinda had all the complaints any mortal frame could entertain—according to her own showing.

"Clorindy is greatly afflicted!" murmured fat, kindly Mrs. Potter, the new minister's wife, when on her tenth call on the "Mills girls," as Staff-rd people called them.

"Lord, yes!" snapped Joe. "She's had everything on the face of created airth, save an' except small-pox an' consumption. Them is to come."

While the house and garden of their own, the interest of two thousand dollars and Miss Joe's training, the two women contrived to live, with no luxuries but Clorindy's patent medicines, and no annoyance but a Methodist meeting and a "posybed."

The neighbors were kind, but when sympathy becomes chronic, it ceases, like other symptoms, to be acute, and as long as the sisters bought every new panacea that was advertised in the drug-store, and came to church and class meeting in decent clothes, they were not considered objects of charity. Yet their needs increased, as all needs do, with age.

Mrs. Hough, a well-to-do farmer's wife, who lived near by, had been one of their most faithful and considerate friends. She not only sent them in butter, apples, and choke-pears in their season—with now and then a jug of butter-milk or half-a-dozen eggs—but every Thanksgiving she gave them a plump chicken for their ceremonial pie; half a squash for pies; and a quart of cranberries from the swamp on the upper farm.

It was a real calamity to them when a severe attack of typhoid fever took her out of her ground floor bed-room—musty for want of air, and filled with odors from the cellar, where potatoes and cabbages decayed peacefully from year to year, and from whence her successive children had gone before her—to the dry and sunny graveyard, gay with daisies, asters, goldenrod, and the heaven-blue gentian. It seemed like a pleasant change to the spectator; but her loss was felt in all the neighborhood.

"Well, I do say it," rejoined Miss Joe—whose baptismal name of Josepha, the nearest approach to her mother's name she could be thought of at her posthumous birth, was always shortened to "Joe"—"she's been and had the typhoid bad. And she wasn't real strong. Land! we shall miss her awf'lly."

"She had ought to took Rawle's Red Rocelgo right along; I told her so. It's be that Cooling Clover compound I used to take for a spell. I told her she'd oughter doctor for them faint spells," moaned Clorinda, looking back at her own ruin.

"I don't know about that, Clorindy. Sometimes I think them things haven't done you no great sight o' good, and you look about all the was to take, certin."

"Why, Josephy Mills! You do' know how bad I should ha' been of I hadn't hev taken 'em. Like enough I should ha' been lyin' in my grave this ten year of I hadn't ha' doctored."

"Well, that's so; maabbe ye would," assented Miss Joe, who was sometimes blinded at her capacity of resignation under such a cross.

Truth to tell, Miss Clorinda had never found out that human nature was in her. A small reserve of sympathy. Chronic trouble exhausts it very soon, and it is well we cannot all make our own lives a well of condolence and tears, for the sake of a few dear sufferers. Would that they could all learn that cheer and courage in sickness or sorrow endear them far more to those compelled to live with and care for them, than any amount of groans, crying, lamentations or paraded agonies of grief.

Miss Joe could and would, indeed she did, work for and wait on her friends continually, but she fled into the shed and banged the pots and kettles whenever her sister began her querulous moan, and "got back" to her feeble digestion; the "neurology" in her knees; or the "sciatiky" in her hip. Just now, however, they were both absorbed in Mrs. Hough's death.

"We shall feel it dreadful, come Thanksgivin'," sighed Clorinda, whose infirm digestive organs never qualified before a good dinner.

"Well, I hadn't thought of it in that p'int of view exactly," said Miss Joe, cheerily, though she fiercely brushed off a little shining symptom of emotion from her eyelashes, and gave a sweet smile, for she had not only a quick sense of humor, but a kind, tender and faithful heart under her snappy exterior.

"I don't know but what 'twold seem kind of folksy to have our own vittles for once Thanksgiving day. Ye remember, as though I'd forgotten it, where Joe had climbed over the pile to inspect certain old boxes and barrels. Peter flew out right into the inspecting Josepha's face, with a loud and exulting, "Caw-caw! caw-caw! Peter's lain an egg!"

This settled the matter. The sisters had never kept chickens in their lives before, and had taken it for granted that Mrs. Emerson would not sell them a hen, and, indeed, had only timorously hinted at the good woman herself. But this unexpected development consoled Clorinda and Joe for the weakness they had anxiously awaiting the coming of her husband-sheet, receive a letter conveying the sad tidings of his shipwreck and death. She instantly fell to the ground insensible and remained for five hours. On the following morning, her sister saw that her hair, which had been previously of a rich brown color, had become as white as a snow-drift, while her eyebrows and eyelashes retained their natural color. After a while, the whitened hair fell off, and was succeeded by a new growth of gray. This case is evidently under the observation of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, shattered his unbelief in the possibility of the sudden conversion of the hair from a dark color to snow-white. No man known more about this hair than Dr. Wilson; but he is at a loss to explain the phenomenon quite to his own satisfaction. "If," says he, "it be established that the hair is susceptible of permeation by fluids derived from the blood—a transmission of fluids from the blood vessels of the skin into the substance of the hair really occurs, the quantity and nature being modified by the peculiarity of constitution or state of health of the individual—it follows that such fluids, being altered in their chemical qualities, may possess the power of impressing new conditions on the structure into which they enter. Thus, if they contain an excess of salts of lime, they may deposit salts of lime in the tissue of the hair, and so produce a change in its appearance from dark to gray." Then he tells us: "The phenomenon may be the result of electrical action; it may be the consequence of a chemical alteration wrought in the very blood itself, or it may be a conversion for which the tissue of the hair is chiefly responsible." So many "may-be's" from such an authority prove that the mystery of the sudden whitening of the hair is yet unsolved. It is likely to remain unsolved, since the doctor—in re-echo of the wisdom of his brethren—owns that "the mysteries of vital chemistry are unknown to man."

For the Maine Farmer.

### The Influence of Envy.

How true it is that envy is one of the most disagreeable companions which we can have on this earth, and how often do we hear persons express a desire for something which belongs to another that do not seem to realize that by so doing they are only making themselves more unhappy. Instead of being contented they are constantly comparing their condition and style to those of their friends, and life looks dark and gloomy.

As far as could be seen only one Chinese vessel made a determined fight. This was a gunboat commanded by a young Chinaman who had been educated in America. His gunboat was the target for a great many French guns, but he went down gallantly, his flag flying, and just as his vessel was sinking he fired the magazine and blew it up.

The rapidity of the French fire completely demoralized the Chinese, and the French gunners had everything their own way. The machine guns did frightful execution. One of the Chinese vessels that sank shortly after the fight commenced was a terrible sight. Her decks were covered with blood and the mangled remains of her crew. The Hotchkiss revolving cannon on the French ships kept up a steady fire. One of these guns properly managed is enough to clear the deck of any ship.

Only two of the Chinese vessels were afloat after the engagements. They escaped by getting up the river into shoal water. One of these vessels sunk shortly afterward on account of injuries received in the fight, and the other one is now aground with her back broken. The French fire continued until night. They shelled the batteries on shore and drove the Chinese from them. The navy yard and arsenal were shelled, and a great deal of damage done to government property.

At night, fire-rafts and burning junks came down the river, but the French gunboats succeeded in sinking them. With but one or two exceptions the French vessels are uninjured. The Volta had been hit once or twice, and the D'Estrange had two shot holes near her rail. The loss of life on the French side was only six, besides the pilot of the Volta, who was an Englishman. The Chinese loss of life is reported as being nearly 2,000."

## Curious Things.

### Dying of Fright.

It cannot be doubted that every year thousands of people are frightened into their graves by unfavorable reports on the condition of their lungs. Each vital organ has disorders and weaknesses peculiarly its own; and the lungs have their full share. Pain in the chest is always attributed, by persons afflicted with diseased lungs, and the influence of the imagination upon the vital organs is so powerful that the malady may be quickly increased. There are some forms of malarial fever which induce terrible aching in the chest. The victim, knowing nothing of pathology, attributes the cause to either pneumonia or consumption, and begins at once to break down. Consultation with an ordinary country practitioner usually verifies his fears, and unless he dines at a well-spread table and has a good appetite—which seldom accompanies malaria—he either gives up and dies or hurries away to a health resit for consumptives. Heart disease is another popular humbug which physicians often support. The heart is the most vital of the physical organs, but, like all the others, it can and does endure a good deal of abuse.

It is usually afflicted sympathetically, so any temporary disorder of stomach, lungs or liver may make its action irregular or cause pain, which seems to be located directly in the heart. Almost every one has many acquaintances, apparently healthy, who have told him in strict confidence that they have heart disease. The natural deduction from all this is that no person should keep up the fears regarding the heart, the lungs or any vital organ until he has first tried the effect of absolutely regular and moderate physical habits. Plenty of well-cooked food, few or no stimulants, regular rest, frequent bathing, and either steady work or plenty of moderate physical exercise, have in a short time restored to health thousands of persons who have been given up to die of vital disorders. Such treatment costs no more than the ordinary mistake of life, and as soon as fairly begun it becomes very pleasant. Beyond doubt it is far preferable to dying of fright.

### Autumn Alligator-Hunting.

The men who hunt alligators for their hides and flesh are now reaping a rich harvest. The hunters receive $1 apiece for all hides four feet long and upward. Two young men killed fifty alligators in one night recently on the Atchafalaya bayou. To begin hunting as soon as it becomes thoroughly dark. Their hunting outfit consists of a bull's-eye lantern, in camp language called "shiner," and a three or four-pronged shot gun, or "kill 'em sure," and a hatchet, with which they split the alligator's skull. The "shiner" gives the very expressive name of "dynamite" to the man who is to do the scooting for the night fastens the lantern to his forehead, and takes his place in the bow of a small boat. His partner paddles the boat cautiously along the stream, while the man in the bow keeps a sharp lookout for alligators' eyes, which, when the light is thrown upon them, look like "cabine" with his lantern at a distance of 300 yards. As soon as they discover a pair of eyes they paddle cautiously up to within about fifty yards of the alligator's head and discharge a load of buckshot into it. As soon as the shot is fired the paddler catches the alligator by the jaws, which he holds together by all the force, and soon has the skul open with his hatchet.

Sometimes the alligators retain considerable power of action. When such is the case it is rather exciting work getting them into the boat. Sometimes very large alligators turn the boat over. If an alligator is only handled at once after being wounded, he sinks to the bottom and is lost.

The hunters spend several hours, who has killed more than 1,000 alligators, what was the size of the largest one he ever killed. He said that his father killed one on the St. John's River 17½ feet long, the head of which, when placed in a flour barrel, projected two inches over the top. He sold it to a museum for $65.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

### A Gold-Lined Nest.

Close to the United States mint, on the roof of the place of business across the street, there is a small bird box, which was formerly occupied about this time of year by a pair of English sparrows, but lately, solely and entirely by a pugnacious and tricky English sparrow. This miserly fellow—and the sparrows are all an avaricious set—after driving the robins out, has occupied the box for two seasons without even so much as a mate. As might be supposed, he has also been able to do that to foment in looking out for himself in other ways. Among the girls and even among the men in the mint, nearly all of whom bring their dinners with them, this particular sparrow has long been a favorite because of his boldness; and so freely does he fly in the windows and flit in the back door of the building to pick up crumbs that they particularly say he is the only one who has the "free run of the mint." A short time ago, a boy in the building went where Mr. Sparrow has made his home, and peeking into the box to see if there were any of the young folks at home, as the boys love to do, he was surprised upon drawing his finger out to see them sparkling in the bright sunshine. No miner who strikes an un-expected vein was more excited than the boy was at the discovery of the treasure, and the whole thing down with a rush, where it was found that the inside was not only filled with gold dust, but that the accumulations of the past year had molded forward a sort of a carpet of sparkling, soft, yellow gold, the whole proving a veritable "bonanza." The sparrow had regularly been carrying off quantities of gold dust in his feathery, which it shook out when it made its toilet in the morning.—*Philadelphia Times.*

### Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

Robbing the mails—h's girls who steal men's hearts.

Over 10,000 copies of the Bible have been printed every day for the last thirty-four years, and yet you have to look out for the devil who borrows your hoe or asks the loan of a lawn-mower.

"Yes, brethren," says the cler,yman, who is preaching the funeral sermon. "Our deceased brother was cut down in a single night—torn from the arm of his loving wife, who is thus left a disconsolate widow at the early age of 24 years." "Tw ntythree you please," sobs the widow in the front pew, emerging from her handkerchief for an instant.

"Half the value of anything to be done consists in doing it promptly," says an exchange. Yes, but the value of a kiss is determined by the promptness with which it is delivered. Sometimes it is worth a dollar, and sometimes it isn't worth a cent.

"Now, Johnny, husband, Fanny has run away with the coachman!" "Good, good. It's all the fashion, my dear. Now we will be the talk of the town, and our wrongs will be in the papers." But you don't understand—" "I'm glad of it, I tell you." "But I don't mean our daughter Fanny." Whom the mischief do you mean then?" "Why, the new horse Fanny." "Oh, thunder! I am as bad as that? Where's my hat? Quick! This is a pretty mess."

Three different civil engineers have made estimates of the quantity of water running over Niagara Falls every minute, and there is a difference of two quarts between the highest and lowest. Perhaps some one was looking above when the figuring was going on.

The camp meetings and conferences are over, and chicken again commence to roost on the lower limbs.

The bare ball catcher has gone into retirement to grow a new crop of fingers.

Powerful steel knives, which will cut cold iron have been invented. They will be useful in railway restaurants.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND MISS TODD. A writer in the Cleveland *Leader* gives this account of the courtship and marriage of Abraham Lincoln and Miss Mary Todd. Miss Todd was of aristocratic and distinguished parentage, able to lead any one she pleased into the highest circles of the society of the West. She saw in "Honest Abe Lincoln," as he was popularly styled, a rising politician, and she and her friends were not long in concluding that it would be to their advantage to marry him. For some time she was courted by Douglas as well as Lincoln, but she is said to have refused the "Little Giant" on account of his bad morals. Being asked which one of them she intended to have, she answered: "The one that has the best chance of being president." And here it was that she married an elderly gentleman, giving as her reason that he had "lots of horses and gold." Mary Todd heard this remark, and answered, when asked why she was "wooing rather marry a good man, a man of mind with hope and bright prospects ahead for position and fame and power, than to marry all the horses, gold and bonnets in the world." From her first meeting with Lincoln he frequently sought her society, and would remain for hours listening to her conversation. Yet he was never, at least before his marriage, drawn towards her by a sentiment of love. All who were intimate with him at that time concur in the opinion that it was a "policy match." Subsequently several ladies for whom it was believed he entertained a deep affection, but his love affairs were never destined to run smoothly. One day he wrote a letter to Miss Todd, boldly declaring that he did not love her, and requesting to be released from the engagement. A friend to whom he entrusted this letter refused to deliver it or to give it up to its author. Mr. Lincoln then called on Miss Todd and made to her the startling communication. They parted upon terms of strong friendship, and were soon reconciled. The engagement was renewed, the day set for the wedding and all preparations made, even to the supper. Mr. Lincoln failed to meet his engagement, and the cause assigned was insanity. During an entire year, it is said, Mr. Lincoln was insane, his reason being dethroned by the proposed marriage and counter attachm nt for a first Edwards. He did not attend the legislature that year, but was taken to Kentucky by his friend Speed, who remained with him until he recovered. He lamented that his life was useless to the world, and said it was his great desire to do something that would remain with them, that might help fellow men." This he finally did in a manner that has stamped his name in imperishable letters among the benefactors of mankind. Mr. Lincoln was married to Miss Todd on the 4th of November 1842. Their married life could not be happy. He felt that he was guilty in taking the marriage vow he was doing Miss Todd and himself as irreparable wrong. Yet he felt that by bestowing his attentions upon her three years, and by plighting his troth with her he had bound himself in obligations which he must fulfil. They were married with their eyes open, each knowing the other well, and Peggy after all is but a trifle in consequence of an unfortunate union. He was frequently gloomy while at home, though full of fun and constantly telling anecdotes when among his friends. There is no doubt but the circumstance of his gloomy feelings had much to do with unsettling his mind, and was the cause of many of her eccentricities while mistress of the White House.

### A Modern Naval Engagement.

A naval officer on board the United States ship Enterprise which was anchored in the Min river, below Foo Choo arrested, thus describes in a letter to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* the engagement between the French and Chinese fleets in which the latter was destroyed:

"The vessels in both fleets prepared for action. The s English m-n-'-war, this vessel and four or five merchantmen were anchored about half a mile down the harbor, giving a clear space to the opposing forces. At 1.55 P. M., a signal shot was fired from one of the French vessels, and in a few seconds the battle commenced. It is supposed that in the first minute and a half, fully 100 shots were fired, most of them from modern breech-loading guns.

The French fleet consisted of the Volta, flagship; Aspic, Vipire D'Estrange, Lynx, Dougay, Trouin, Villard, and later, the Triumphant. The Chinese fleet consisted of nine dispatch-of-war, two gunboats and eleven war junks. At 1.56 o'clock the flagship Volta opened fire from her tops, when a general engagement followed. At 2 o'clock the Chinese flagship was blown up by a torpedo. At 2.08 a Chinese gunboat was blown up. At 2.45 a Chinese sloop-of-war on fire drifted down the harbor and sank abreast of the ship colors flying, while another Chinese sloop-of-war on fire grounded on a flat island near us, and blew up at 4.51. At 3.20 another Chinese sloop-of-war on fire, with the French colors flying, drifted down the channel.

The French kept on bombarding the navy yards and forts on shore, which took an active part in the engagement. During and subsequent to the engagement, fire-rafts and junks came floating down the river.

The destruction of Yung Wo, the Chinese flagship, will show what a torpedo can do when properly handled. As soon as the fight commenced a torpedo-boat darted toward the vessel, exploded, and in an instant there was nothing left of the stately craft but some drifting timber and broken spars. The Yung Wo was built at the navy yard at this place, and was a full-rigged ship of about two thousand tons displacement, and was a beautiful vessel. Her destroyer, the torpedo-boat, was about fifty feet long, cigar-shaped, very low in the water, and capable of steaming about twenty miles an hour.

After her terrible work she drifted down the harbor and anchored near us. We could see that some of her crew were wounded as well as her commanding officer. Our vessel sent surgical aid as soon as interdourse was established.

As far as could be seen only one Chinese vessel made a determined fight. This was a gunboat commanded by a young Chinaman who had been educated in America. His gunboat was the target for a great many French guns, but he went down gallantly, his flag flying, and just as his vessel was sinking he fired the magazine and blew it up.

The rapidity of the French fire completely demoralized the Chinese, and the French gunners had everything their own way. The machine guns did frightful execution. One of the Chinese vessels that sank shortly after the fight commenced was a terrible sight. Her decks were covered with blood and the mangled remains of her crew. The Hotchkiss revolving cannon on the French ships kept up a steady fire. One of these guns properly managed is enough to clear the deck of any ship.

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## Young Folks' Column.

### A Little Questioner.

What do the birdies dream about?
Who paints the roses red?
Why do the pretty stars peep out?
When do they go to bed?
The moon looks like a silver ball.
Who loosed it up to the sky?
Why don't the clouds upon us fall?
When it rains do they cry?

Why do the brooks run fast away?
Do fishes ever talk?
Can little frogs their lessons say?
Why don't grasshoppers walk?
Do baby crickets sit up late?
Who teaches them to sing?
Why do the flowers for summer wait?
Where does snow hide in spring?

What do the cows say when they "moo?"
Where do the wet lambs sleep?
What will the bees in winter do?
Why is the sea so deep?
Some parrots are—talk so, I mean;
Mamma says I'm absurd;
That little children should be seen
And very seldom heard.

For the Young Folks' Column.

### What Gertie Found in the Hen's Nest.

Gertie Watson was a little six year old girl who lived on a farm away down east. One morning mamma told her she might have one out of every dozen eggs she would find. As one egg would buy two cakes of nice cinnamon candy, you may be sure it was not long before Gerty was searching in the great dusty barn for the hidden nests. To and out, and up the grain ladder she crawled, until her sunny curls were covered with yellow spears, peering into one corner and another, and at last her search was awarded. She slid down from the great mows with two dozen of round white eggs in her basket. Four sticks of this cinnamon had been bought in this fun to last hens eggs," laughed Gerty, "I guess I'll just look in Old Speckle's nest now; maybe there's one there." Setting her basket behind the barn door, she stole along on tiptoe towards the big box, behind which, on the soft fine hay, Old Speckle had her nest. Leaning over she peered into the dark hole, but could see nothing. Then one pinump, little hand went cautiously, for Old Speckle had a sharp, spiteful bill and knew how to use it. Instead of two eggs, the little hand fell upon something very soft and very funny; something olive, that wiggled about, and Gertie sprang back with a scream. What was it? "Mew, mew, mew," came a faint little chorus.

"Oh, you darlings! It's kittys," cried Gertie, and the plump, little hand went back very quick for this time. "Oh, you dear, darling little things," and she hugged them tight,—four of them—while she ran to the house.

"Where's the eggs, Gertie?" asked mamma as she opened the door. "Here," cried Gertie, as she held up her treasure. "Oh, I mean—I left them in the barn—and I found these in Speckie's nest, and, mamma, aren't they funny eggs? But they're nice." And she laid her rosy cheek on their soft, warm fur. Perhaps Mrs. Watson wished Thomas had found the kittens first, and perhaps not; of course I do not know. She only said, "Gertie, you had better get the eggs; I want them; you can play with the kittens afterwards." And the little girl was happy for many days. Then she lost her kittens. "What happened to them?" I cannot tell, but I expect they ran away.

E. H. S.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Dear little sisters of the young folks' column: As my last letter was printed, I will write again. I think the girls in Maine very smart. I wish they would keep writing all the time. I have not seen many letters from the boys yet; hope they will write more. I am interested in the young folks' column. Our editor is very kind to let us have a column. Our school closed last Friday; we were all sorry.

I am staying with my sister now; she is sick in bed. I am almost winter again and it will soon be cold, and the ground will be covered with snow and ice, and then the boys and girls will be getting their sleds ready to coast. I live in the country where are lots of hills. I will send a pattern of narrow edging: Cast on 8 stitches, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over narrow, over, knit 3. 1st row plain. 2d row, knit 3 over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, knit 1. 4th row plain. 5th row, knit 3, over, narrow, over, knit 1. 6th row plain. 7th row, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 4, over, narrow, over, knit 1. 8th row plain. 9th row, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 5, over, narrow, over, knit 1; bind off 8 stitches; knit rest plain, begin at first row.

CLARA M. HAYNES.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Dear Mr. Editor and Friends of the Young Folks' Column: I am a little boy seven years old, and live on a farm. My father keeps three cows; their names are Brownie, Daisy and Dolly. Brownie is for mother, Jessie and Daisy are her two daughters. For pets I have a bossy, her name his Flody; and a lamb, his name is Billy; he runs around, and sometimes he walks right into the house without being asked. My mother don't like that very well. I have a cat and four kittens. The cat's name is Fanny, and the kitties' names are Spade, Bounce, Topsy and Snyder. I went to school this summer, a term of nine weeks, and did not miss a day. We had a nice teacher, her name is Emma J. Watts. We only have two terms a year. School will begin in a week or two. I like to go in the winter because I have more times sliding. I read more of the boys would write. I like to read the young folks' column, and so does my mother. We like the *Farmer* very much. OTIS A. ROBINSON.

*Cushing.*

For the Young Folks' Column.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl 11 years old. I live on a farm and I have one sister and one brother. I have helped to knit a pair of stockings for myself. My school closed the Friday I read in the fourth reader, and studied geography, arithmetic and spelling. I have set to-morrow for school. I am braiding a rug. I have got lots of pretty cards that I got to school; my teacher's name is Priscilla Puffer; I think she is a nice teacher. I have got three cats and three dolls; one of my dolls is wax and the other two are chins. I have got a gold ring that my uncle sent me from Providence. I read the young folks' column every week; I think that it is nice.

BERTHA A. LINCOLN.

*Indian River, Washington Co.*

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl almost nine years old, and I have no brother or sister, so will be glad to correspond with any little boy or girl. I live in Maine. I wish girls and boys would write to me. I have a little bird and I feed it most every day.

EVA WINNIFRED STODDARD.

*Hallowell.*

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor and Friends of the Young Folks' Column: I read the *Farmer* every week and I find it very interesting. As I said last spring, I made a small garden and raised some nice cabbages and carrots and beets, and a few onions. I planted two quarts of a new variety of potatoes which I started myself, and got 1½ bushels. If anybody in another State has got a bigger yield I should be pleased to hear from them through the young folks' column. From a little boy of eight.

*Parkman.* R. W. KIMBALL.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl ten years old and August. I had a birthday party. I owe all had a nice time. My mamma died almost three years ago; I live with papa and grandma. I do pottoms of housework; I sometimes keep house two days at a time. Papa has pared fifty-six bushels of apples this fall; forty bushels at home. Grandma has cut and cored them, and I strung them. M. AUGUSTA BARRETT.

*Andover.*

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: I am ten years old, and I live on a farm. I can ride horseback quite well. I went to school fourteen weeks this summer. I read in the fifth reader, and the teacher wants me to go into the history or sixth reader. I have two pets. I have one brother and two sisters. I had two brothers, but I lost one.

*Corinna Mills.* EUGENE I. SMITH.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: I like to go to school, and my school closes this week. I am 11 years old next December. I like to read the letters in the young folks' column.

*Hallowell.* HARRY A. STODDARD.

A schoolmaster in town called his prettiest pupil to his desk and asked her if she would marry him. She replied promptly that she would not. "If you were the last man on earth, and I was 40 instead of 15," she added, "I wouldn't take you." Resuming his character of pedagogue, he decided that her language was disrespectful, and foruled the hasal which he could not get matrimonially. The girl-now-aunt has no damages.


SALT RHEUM

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING AND BURNING DISEASES POSITIVELY CURED.

CUTICURA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing Itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and nutritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen Pruritus, Scaled Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the scalp and skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

Will McDonald, 2343 Dearborn St., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on hand, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. Dilood purifier) internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, (the great skin cures) externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State St., Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for nine years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered untold tortures from Salt Rheum, which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his sight. After the most careful doctoring and the consultation of physicians failed to relieve him, he used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Mr John Thiel, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes:—I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, and have had no relief. I think its fun to hunt hens eggs," laughed Gerty, "I guess I'll just look in Old Speckle's nest now; maybe there's one there." Setting her basket behind the barn door, she stole along on tiptoe towards the big box, behind which, on the soft fine hay, Old Speckle had her nest. Leaning over she peered into the dark hole, but could see nothing. Then one pinump, little hand went cautiously, for Old Speckle had a sharp, spiteful bill and knew how to use it. Instead of two eggs, the little hand fell upon something very soft and very funny; something olive, that wiggled about, and Gertie sprang back with a scream. What was it? "Mew, mew, mew," came a faint little chorus.

"Oh, you darlings! It's kittys," cried Gertie, and the plump, little hand went back very quick for this time. "Oh, you dear, darling little things," and she hugged them tight,—four of them—while she ran to the house.

"Where's the eggs, Gertie?" asked mamma as she opened the door. "Here," cried Gertie, as she held up her treasure. "Oh, I mean—I left them in the barn—and I found these in Speckie's nest, and, mamma, aren't they funny eggs? But they're nice." And she laid her rosy cheek on their soft, warm fur. Perhaps Mrs. Watson wished Thomas had found the kittens first, and perhaps not; of course I do not know. She only said, "Gertie, you had better get the eggs; I want them; you can play with the kittens afterwards." And the little girl was happy for many days. Then she lost her kittens. "What happened to them?" I cannot tell, but I expect they ran away.

E. H. S.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Dear Little sisters of the young folks' column: As my last letter was printed, I will write again. I think the girls in Maine very smart. I wish they would keep writing all the time. I have not seen many letters from the boys yet; hope they will write more. I am interested in the young folks' column. Our editor is very kind to let us have a column. Our school closed last Friday; we were all sorry.

I am staying with my sister now; she is sick in bed. I am almost winter again and it will soon be cold, and the ground will be covered with snow and ice, and then the boys and girls will be getting their sleds ready to coast. I live in the country where are lots of hills. I will send a pattern of narrow edging: Cast on 8 stitches, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over narrow, over, knit 3. 1st row plain. 2d row, knit 3 over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, knit 1. 4th row plain. 5th row, knit 3, over, narrow, over, knit 1. 6th row plain. 7th row, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 4, over, narrow, over, knit 1. 8th row plain. 9th row, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 5, over, narrow, over, knit 1; bind off 8 stitches; knit rest plain, begin at first row.

CLARA M. HAYNES.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Dear Mr. Editor and Friends of the Young Folks' Column: I am a little boy seven years old, and live on a farm. My father keeps three cows; their names are Brownie, Daisy and Dolly. Brownie is for mother, Jessie and Daisy are her two daughters. For pets I have a bossy, her name his Flody; and a lamb, his name is Billy; he runs around, and sometimes he walks right into the house without being asked. My mother don't like that very well. I have a cat and four kittens. The cat's name is Fanny, and the kitties' names are Spade, Bounce, Topsy and Snyder. I went to school this summer, a term of nine weeks, and did not miss a day. We had a nice teacher, her name is Emma J. Watts. We only have two terms a year. School will begin in a week or two. I like to go in the winter because I have more times sliding. I read more of the boys would write. I like to read the young folks' column, and so does my mother. We like the *Farmer* very much. OTIS A. ROBINSON.

*Cushing.*

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: I am ten years old, and I live on a farm. I can ride horseback quite well. I went to school fourteen weeks this summer. I read in the fifth reader, and the teacher wants me to go into the history or sixth reader. I have two pets. I have one brother and two sisters. I had two brothers, but I lost one.

*Corinna Mills.* EUGENE I. SMITH.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: I like to go to school, and my school closes this week. I am 11 years old next December. I like to read the letters in the young folks' column.

*Hallowell.* HARRY A. STODDARD.

A schoolmaster in town called his prettiest pupil to his desk and asked her if she would marry him. She replied promptly that she would not. "If you were the last man on earth, and I was 40 instead of 15," she added, "I wouldn't take you." Resuming his character of pedagogue, he decided that her language was disrespectful, and foruled the hasal which he could not get matrimonially. The girl-now-aunt has no damages.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such.

"We simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible.

"To induce people

"To give them a *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers.

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered long, piping away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good?"

"And at last was cured with Hop Bitters the papers say so much about.

"Indeed! indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine.

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of pain.

"From a constellation of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters. Have used it ourself for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father Is Getting Well.

"My daughter says:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

CUTICURA SOAP. An exquisite Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Emollient.

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THE Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called Sanford's Radical Cure, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists, for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler $1.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—*Med. Times.* "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—*Rev. Dr. Hall, Independent.* "After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—*Rev. Dr. Newman, Washington.* "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—*Prof. Silliman, Dartmouth College.*

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For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatic Pains, Lame Back, Hip Joint Complaints, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Malarial Fever, Malarial Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters as directed. Each Plaster is combined with a Porous Plaster and laugh at pain. 25 c. everywhere.

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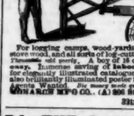

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